

# ARMY

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SEA AND AIR



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### The War Program

#### PERMANENT DRAFT LAW

PLANS for a permanent selective service system which would draw upon the youth of the nation for short terms of service to man the peacetime Army are being studied by a group of War Department officials with the assistance of Representative Wadsworth of N. Y., author of the present selective service act.

Details of the program being prepared are necessarily nebulous. For one thing, the size of Army authorized after the war will affect all phases of operation of a selective service system. In addition many of the minor details must be so shaped as to take advantage of the valuable experience which has been gained through operation of the present law.

It has been found, for instance, that by new training methods the Army can turn a recruit out of a replacement training center, prepared to take his place in a unit, in three months. It then becomes a question of how much additional training shall be given. Nine months, as was envisioned when the original selective service act was written? Or a longer or shorter time?

These are some of the questions being studied in the War Department. A group of officers is working on the project, under direction of Brig. Gen. John McA. Palmer, USA-Ret., recalled from active duty to work on the matter. General Palmer was military aide to the Senate Military Affairs Committee in 1920 when under the chairmanship of Mr. Wadsworth, then Senator, the National Defense Act was drafted. Most of the other officers, necessarily, can give only part time to the study, since its ramifications reach into every branch of the General Staff, the Medical Department, the Quartermaster Corps and similar agencies.

It is not likely that a bill to carry out the plan will be introduced before the new Congress convenes in January.

Although details are not certain, a number of facts appear to be obvious.

The present system of selective service boards will not be required since there will be no questions of deferment for dependency or occupation to consider.

Duty in the Army, followed by a period of service in the reserves, will be regarded as the obligation of every male reaching manhood. The exact age at which he should be called is a debatable point, some officials urging 18, others 19, still others 20 or 21. Representative Wadsworth himself suggests that the period of obligation be broad, covering possibly all four years, so that a young man could elect his own time to serve. One youth might wish to serve his period between high school and college; another, after graduating from college, and still another, not pursuing an advanced course of education, might elect to serve before starting his career.

Since youths of the age groups in question would not be presumed to have any grounds for occupational deferment and only rare conditions of dependency, practically the only element of selection would be by the Army medical board.

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Pictured here are the eight general officers who will direct operations of American troops in the European theatre. At top from left to right they are: Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, field commander for the A. E. F. in Britain; Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of American forces in the European theatre; and Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of Army Air Forces in European Theatre. At bottom from left to right are: Maj. Gen. J. C. H. Lee, commander of the Services of Supply troops; Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Army bomber command; and Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of Ground troops in Britain.

#### Motor Transport Change

As part of a small reorganization of the Services of Supply, the Motor Transport Division of the Quartermaster Corps has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Chief of Ordnance, Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Brig. Gen. James L. Frink has been in charge of the motor transport activities.

Details surrounding the move were not available from Army officials this week, and it is for the future to disclose the disposition of officer personnel, the place motor activities will receive in the Office, Chief of Ordnance, and similar problems connected with such a move.

While it would seem that a great part of the personnel now engaged in motor transport functions will be placed under

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#### To Promote Naval Aviators

In a short but extremely important announcement, the Navy Department disclosed this week that under provisions of a new promotion program a substantial number of qualified Naval aviators will be advanced in rank. The Navy said promotions of its aviators would start with elevations to grade of rear admiral and would extend down through the ranks.

Text of the Navy statement follows: "Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced today that a program for promotion of a substantial number of qualified Naval aviators soon will be put into effect.

"Study of the program was begun last April. From these studies emerged a plan which received final approval 13 July.

"Starting with promotions to the rank (Please turn to Page 1339)

### Adm. Leahy Appointed F.D.R.'s. Chief of Staff

In an appointment unprecedented in the history of the United States, President Roosevelt this week named Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret., as "chief of staff to the Commander in Chief" of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt's announcement was made at a press conference on Tuesday, 21 July, when he remarked that he had ordered Admiral Leahy, until recently ambassador to the Vichy government, to active duty as his chief of staff.

As such, declared the President, Admiral Leahy will do much of his "leg work."

As to Admiral Leahy's duties, the President had little definite to reveal. He stated that he himself was extremely busy with his military duties as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as with his other Presidential duties.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that he spends a great deal of time on the strategy of the war from the American point of view. He has to read many papers and obtain opinions from many persons.

Admiral Leahy, he declared, could save him a great deal of work, particularly in finding out about various matters.

This explanation does not leave the status of Admiral Leahy completely defined. Speculations as to Admiral Leahy's power vary, from considering him simply as an adviser to the President, to belief that he will wield real command, coordinating the work of the Army Chief of Staff and the Navy Chief of Naval Operations.

The latter point of view seems to be substantially correct. The very title "Chief of Staff," taken in the sense in which it applies to the Army's ranking officer, connotes real command.

Moreover, Admiral Leahy ranks both Admiral King and General Marshall in the four-star grade. He became a full admiral as Chief of Naval Operations on 2 Jan. 1937 and held that office until 1 Aug. 1939, when he was transferred to the retired list with the rank of admiral.

It is believed that the status of Admiral King and General Marshall as Army Chief of Staff and as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, respectively, is not disturbed by the new appointment. Each will head his own forces, but normally each will report, not to the President as in the past, but to Admiral Leahy. It is further evident that the military and naval representatives of other United Nations now in Washington also will report to Admiral Leahy the matters they formerly took up with the President directly.

These officers, the Army Chief of Staff, the Navy CINCUS and the foreign military representatives form a great part of the "lot of people" the President declared he must get opinions from.

Admiral Leahy will make his headquarters in the Combined Chiefs of Staff Building (formerly the Public Health Service Building). This in itself is strong evidence that he will not function as a mere adviser to the President since his

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## Editors Urge Effective Allied Action with French Fleet Units at Alexandria

Once again, as so often in the past two years, critical attention was directed by the nation's editors at the political relationship between the United States and Vichy. Latest source of contention evolves around discussions pertaining to the disposal of the French fleet units now at Alexandria, Egypt. Editors were insistent that the United States support whatever moves be necessary to insure that these ships never fall into Hitler's hands. To this end, they commented as follows:

"There is undoubtedly a risk that a clash at Alexandria will play into Laval's hands in his attempt to turn French sentiment against us," the *New York Times* says, adding that "it is a risk that must be taken. Germany cannot and will not be permitted to acquire these new weapons. If they cannot be saved, they must be destroyed. Fortunately, our strong ties of friendship with the French people, plus Laval's own notorious venality, give us a large matter of protection, no matter what may be the outcome at Alexandria," the *Times* concludes.

Background for the problem is presented by the Washington, D. C., *Star* which says: "This squadron was serving with the British fleet in the eastern Mediterranean when France signed its armistice with Germany and dropped out of the war in June, 1940. Its personnel, under command of Rear Admiral Godfrey, declared its allegiance to the new French government of Marshal Petain, and in the tense state of Anglo-French relations which then prevailed, the British authorities in Egypt refused to allow the squadron to return to France. A compromise was therefore arranged whereby the ships were partially demilitarized and informally interned at Alexandria, Britain's big Levantine naval base. There they have lain for more than two years," the *Star* relates, saying that "whatever the diplomatic consequences involved, those ships never ought to be allowed to fall under Axis control."

The *New York Herald Tribune* says: "It is inconceivable that, if matters go badly for the United Nations in Egypt, the French ships in Alexandria would be tamely surrendered to Hitler-Laval. It is equally inconceivable that Laval would forego the

benefits which he hopes to derive from another attack upon French ships by the British, another Mers-el-Kebir for Vichy propagandists to exploit." Then the *Herald Tribune* says: "The French people would appreciate the motives that might lead the Allies to place the French Alexandria squadron under De Gaulle's authority. But they would be puzzled if the United States gave its sanction to an attack upon men obeying the orders of a government with which this country is maintaining normal relations. Obviously, a breach between the United States and Vichy is imminent: will Pierre Laval or the State Department choose the occasion and secure the initiative?"

The McKeesport, Pa., *News* comments: "Vichy has been informed that the United States will support Britain if she is forced to sink the nine ships to prevent them from falling into the German's hands. That's the only kind of talk that makes any impression on Pierre Laval. The United Nations cannot deal with him honorably because he is working for a German victory. If there is no German victory," reflects the *News*, "Pierre Laval will have to leave France—if he can get out without being shot."

Tersely, the Durham, N. C., *Herald* tells its readers: "We still say if the Allies want to win this war, and of course they do, they had better learn to fight fire with fire, and start applying that lesson by destroying warships rather than allowing them to fall into Hitler's hands."

Similarly, the Hartford, Conn., *Times* states: "The result can only be British seizure of the French ships as soon as Alexandria comes under naval attack. The French warships are too potential a factor in the naval conflict in the Mediterranean to permit their surrender to Germany."

The Des Moines, Iowa, *Register* says that Laval's refusal to permit the ships to be interned in a Western Hemisphere port (Martinique was suggested) clears the deck of formalities and therefore "the Anglo-American forces in Egypt are pretty much at liberty to do whatever is expedient and necessary."

### Reorganize Army Corps Areas

Reorganization of the nine corps areas of the Army and their redesignation as "Service Commands" was announced yesterday by the War Department. The reorganization was ordered on 22 July by Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general, Services of Supply, with a two-fold purpose as follows:

1. To decentralize further the operation of activities of the Services of Supply by increasing the authority of commanding generals in the field and by giving them proportionately increased responsibility.

2. To improve and streamline the field organization by eliminating duplicating facilities.

The Secretary of War stated at his press conference that the main idea is to have the Services of Supply as "a sort of landlord of a hotel and the nine corps areas as guests."

There will be no change in the geographical boundaries, the new Service Commands covering the same territory as the old corps areas. The numerals used to designate these areas will also be continued. Thus it will be the First Service Command instead of the First Corps Area.

### Relieve M.D.'s of Administration

Army Medical Corps officers now engaged in administrative duties will be reassigned to posts in which their professional medical training can be utilized to the fullest extent, the War Department announced yesterday.

This is part of a comprehensive plan by which the Army seeks to fill the need for about 20,000 additional doctors by the end of 1942. It is estimated that several hundred Medical Corps Officers will be freed for professional duties by this move. At present they are engaged in such administrative posts as adjutants, inspectors, mess officers and numerous other duties imposed on them by the expansion of the Medical Corps facilities.

Undoubtedly, this announcement stems from Presidential approval of legislation authorizing promotion of Medical Administration Corps officers to ranks above captain.

### Military Police Commissions

Appointments as officers in the Army of the United States for assignment to military police units have been offered by the War Department; to warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The appointees will be sent to the Military Police School at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., but unlike other officer candidate schools, will be first commissioned. Their refresher course will be taken in commissioned grade.

Applicants must have a minimum of eight years regular army service, not less than four of which must have been as warrant officer or non-commissioned

officer. Those applying must be recommended by commanding officer and post commander, and must be physically qualified. Applications should be submitted through channels to the Provost Marshal General.

Commissions will be in grade of second lieutenant, first lieutenant or captain, depending upon age and qualifications of the candidates. Assignments also will be determined by age and other physical factors. Military police officers are needed in the combat units, in Zone of Interior battalion, with Air Forces installations and with prisoner of war guard units.

### Voting in the Services

The House Committee on Elections this week reported and the House passed legislation, H. R. 7416, which provides a simplified method of voting for all personnel in the armed forces of the United States.

The bill, endorsed by the Secretaries of state of the various states, does not affect in any way the various substantive qualifications required of votes, such as length of residence, literacy, payment of poll taxes, etc. It does affect the mechanics of casting ballots in those states which have provisions for absentee voting but whose procedure is so cumbersome that it would in practice debar many service men from voting.

In the case of states providing for absentee voting, the service voter may elect whether he will use the method prescribed by the bill or the method in force in his state.

The bill provides a system for making application for ballots, for marking ballots, and for their return. It affects only the votes for electors for President and Vice President, for United States Senators and for Representatives.

Printed postcard applications for ballots will be made available by the Army and Navy beginning 15 Aug., under the bill. Applications are to be filled in by the voters and sent to their respective secretaries of state.

### Service Insignia Regulations

The War Production Board has determined that hereafter sale of Army and Navy insignia will be restricted to post exchanges and ship's service stores. The order has been enacted to end widespread disregard of regulations prohibiting civilians from wearing such insignia.

Meanwhile, the WPB simultaneously restricted use of copper in service insignia, and prohibited entirely the use of aluminum, nickel, nickel silver, chromium and some other metals. Thus officers face the prospect of buying sterling silver insignia. Copper may be used as an alloy in gold colored insignia, but only up to 65 per cent by weight in fasteners and up to 85 per cent in insignia fronts.

### New Navy Ration Planned

At the request of the Navy Department, a bill, S. 2678, was introduced in the Senate this week by Senator Gillette to suspend for the duration of the war the present system of prescribing Navy rations in kind in favor of a system by which articles of food could be provided at discretion within fixed limits of cost.

The proposed method has long been used by the Army.

Under the present Navy system, the Navy ration is fixed by law as to the articles to be supplied. Actually, the Secretary of the Navy may fix the limit of cost of rations issued on destroyers, submarines, mine sweepers, tugs, aircraft, and certain other vessels, but these alternatives make necessary different accountings, one for rations issued in kind and the other for rations issued on a basis of total cost.

It is now proposed to extend the last mentioned authority to all stations and the Secretary of the Navy would be authorized to fix the limit of cost. The Navy Department favors the proposal.

### Navy Medals Bill

The House this week approved legislation, S. 2456, simplifying the system of Navy medals, after adopting an amendment which creates a new medal as the counterpart of the Soldiers' Medal.

Senate concurrence in the measure is now necessary.

The new medal, the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, is for award to personnel who have distinguished themselves since 6 Dec. 1941 by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy. It will also be awarded to any person to whom the Secretary of the Navy has heretofore awarded a letter of commendation for heroism, regardless of the date of such act of heroism.

Another new medal is also created by the bill as it passed the Senate, the Silver Star.

If the measure becomes law the Navy will have for award the following decorations:

Heroism in combat: (1) Medal of Honor, (2) Navy Cross, (3) Silver Star.

Heroism not in combat: (1) Medal of Honor, (2) Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

Distinguished service: Distinguished Service Medal.

### Air Officer to Russia

President Roosevelt this week dispatched Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, commanding general of the First Air Force, Mitchel Field, N. Y., to Russia where he is to represent the United States on a "Russian-American commission." Additional details concerning General Bradley's function in Russia were not made available.

Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, only re-

cently returned from London, has been named to succeed General Bradley.

### Ask Navy Chaplain Corps

A delegation from the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains this week conferred with Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, relative to creation of a Chaplains' Corps of the Navy, to be established by Congressional act into a separate bureau.

Chaplain activities of the Navy now are under the Bureau of Naval Personnel. The clergy representatives asked that the Chaplains' Corps be headed by a chaplain as Chief of Bureau, with rank of Rear Admiral, and for a definite tour of duty. Also requested from the Navy was a program of systematic building of chapels at shore stations where any considerable number of men is to be permanently located.

### Medical Statements on Discharge

The House this week approved legislation, S. 2368, repealing the present requirement that officers and men discharged from active service shall be furnished a statement of their physical condition.

An amendment was adopted which provides that a statement of medical record shall be furnished on application, but shall not contain any reference to mental or other condition which in the judgment of the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy would result in harm to the service man if he knew his condition.

The Senate accepted the amendment and sent the bill to the president.

### "Slim" Beecher at OPR

The Navy Public Relations Office has one of the most talented banjoists in the country but he refuses to play even a little tune because, as he says, "There's no time for music since the war began." He is Lt. Comdr. William Gordon Beecher, USN—"Slim" Beecher to his thousands of friends—and he had written 115 musical compositions when he left the Public Relations Office for the field in 1940.

"The Ramparts We Watch," "There's a Melody Forever Haunting Me," "A Song of Old Hawaii," "Up and At 'Em, Navy," and "Fight, Big Blue Team" are just a start of the titles to his popular melodies. A native of Baltimore, Commander Beecher attended Baltimore Tech before entering the Naval Academy. There he was a popular member of the Academy shows and his songs have attracted wide attention and been translated into five languages.

The funny point in this recital is that "Slim" can't read or write music. His wife, Mrs. Carvella Benson Beecher, sets it down as he strums it out on a banjo.



## Coast Guard Intensifies Its Protection of U. S. Coastline

The Coast Guard, its name now more than ever describing the precise duties its members are performing, has during the past few months inaugurated war measures which have further insured the safety of our ports, have aided the Navy in its anti-submarine patrol work, and have extended the scope and intensity of vital beach patrol precautions.

This assuring statement comes this week from Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, who is described to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as the new means by which the Coast Guard is executing its war job.

Admiral Waesche particularly stressed the increased fire protection which is being afforded our ports. It is to be recalled that he has steadfastly maintained the greatest danger at dock concentrations to be from fire, whether from carelessness or sabotage.

He pointed out that many new fireboats are being placed in service at the ports; but he said also that some boats originally intended to be utilized as fireboats were being turned over to the jurisdiction of Sea Frontier Commanders for use in combatting submarines.

With regard to the fight against the submarine as it pertains to the Coast Guard, and indeed this service is playing an important role, Admiral Waesche said: "We are enrolling all boats which are capable of going 30 to 40 miles at sea."

Principal source of these vessels is, of course, from fishermen and yachtsmen. Stating that the enrollment of vessels for this duty was coming along "very well," Admiral Waesche reported that fishing boats are being taken over only with the full consent of the owner, since it was the Coast Guard's intent not to create any food shortages as a result of taking over whole fishing fleets. He said that fishermen whose boats do not operate in certain seasons are chartering the vessels for use by the Coast Guard during these periods.

It is to be assumed that as soon as the Navy has sufficient floating equipment with which to war on the submarines that many of the Coast Guard vessels will be returned to port security work.

Describing the increased cooperation of municipal officials and industrial owners with the Coast Guard in port security work, Admiral Waesche said that while there could never be 100 per cent security, the ports, from a safety viewpoint, have been much improved.

He cited New York as being "materially improved" since his inspection there about two months ago. He said the name of Los Angeles, whose safety has also been an important concern to Coast Guard officials.

Asked what measures were being taken to intensify beach patrol, the Coast Guard Commandant said: "We are devoting almost as much energy to beach patrol as we have been giving to port security work."

He disclosed that the Coast Guard has begun to enroll middle-aged men who live near the beach into the Coast Guard Reserve, either on full time duty or as members of the temporary reserve.

Like all Coast Guardsmen performing beach patrol work, these reserves will be armed.

Admiral Waesche said that only the difficulty of obtaining arms had prevented

ed previous arming of beach patrols. Undoubtedly as a result of the capture of the eight saboteurs, high priorities will be given the Coast Guard in this matter.

Of these men who have lived near the water all their life, Admiral Waesche said: "Their eyes are trained to the sea, and they know the beach like another knows his back yard." He said they would be of extreme value aside from their keen knowledge of beach surroundings, in that many younger Coast Guardsmen—some, he noted, from the plains of the midwest—would be freed for active combat service.

Still further in the Coast Guard's determination to guard well the beach approaches is the revelation by Admiral Waesche that trained dogs will be used to assist Coast Guardsmen. He said that the dogs would be used on an experimental basis and, should they prove successful, the Coast Guard expects to make extensive use of them.

He noted also that riding clubs near beaches are being urged to assist the Coast Guard in patrol work. Riders and their horses would come into the Coast Guard Reserve, either on full-time duty or in the temporary reserve. Admiral Waesche stressed that this would be purely on a volunteer basis, and the Coast Guard does not plan erecting stabling facilities and establishing veterinarian services.

Interesting also was his report that a regiment of more than 1,000 Philadelphia business men, not immediately eligible for Selective Service, are entering the Temporary Coast Guard Reserve—without pay—to aid in port security work. They will be under military control of the Coast Guard, whose service they have entered to do their part in the war effort.

All this, then, suggests that the Coast Guard is missing no chance to intensify its important functions, so necessary to the continuing flow of war materiel overseas and the guarding of the home front against such invasion as that which was thwarted by Coast Guardsman John C. Cullen on Long Island.

## Secret Naval Weapon

A jealously guarded secret of the Navy is a mysterious new weapon for which Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee asked and received an authorization of \$30,000,000 when that body passed H.R. 7419 on 22 July 1942. This bill provides expenditures of \$975,634,000 for Naval shore facilities to supplement the recently passed \$8,850,000 fleet expansion program. Mr. Vinson said:

"With regard to where some of these bases are going to be located outside the United States, let me say that is strictly confidential information. All I can say is that \$30,000,000 is to be spent for a kind of secret training and a kind of secret weapon. I would not even let them put that information in the Record yesterday, because that is a matter the Naval Affairs Committee should leave entirely to the prudence of the men who are going to carry out this secret work. I do not know except in the most general way where they will be located, within so many miles of the coast line, and so many miles back, and so many miles back of that. That is sufficient to me. I do not want to know all the secret details of what goes on in the Navy Department because I have confidence in the military men."

## Army Medals Bill

The President this week signed S. 2404, authorizing members of the armed forces to accept decorations tendered by belligerent or friendly nations without special consent of Congress. The law additionally provides for the creation of a "legion of merit" award, with four orders, for award to Service personnel and to members of the armed forces of friendly powers for exceptionally meritorious conduct.

Still further, the law creates a "medal for merit" for civilian citizens and civilians of foreign countries in recognition of an exceptionally courageous or meritorious act which furthers the war effort of the United Nations.

## Increase Pension Payments

The Senate passed, on 23 July, an act, H. R. 1030, to provide an increase in pension payments to dependents of veterans of the Regular establishment at the same

rate that is paid the veterans of the regular establishment themselves.

## Tires for Service Personnel

Price Administrator Leon Henderson last week disclosed provisions which broaden the eligibility of Army and Navy personnel for recapped tires for passenger cars used in transportation between their homes and post of duty. The full text of the announcement released by the Office of Price Administration is as follows:

"Eligibility of Army and Navy personnel for recapped tires for passenger cars used principally in necessary transportation between residence and post of duty, or on official military business where no military vehicle is available, was announced today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

"Amendment No. 21 to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations, issued at the request of the War and Navy Departments, broadens the eligibility classification of military service personnel. Heretofore they could get recaps or inner tubes only under the 'war worker' classification in the regulations when they were acting as technical men on construction jobs or in defense plants and had to use their own cars to get to and from work.

"Even with the new eligibility classification, there is provision for careful qualification of members of either of the armed branches applying to a local War Price and Rationing Board for a recapped tire, a recapping service, or a tube. The applicant must present to the board a statement from his commanding officer setting forth that:

1. No other practical means of transportation are available.
2. The tires and tubes are to be used for necessary transportation between residence and post of duty on official military business.
3. No quarters can be provided for the applicant at his post of duty or where his work is to be performed, or that the applicant's duties require frequent travel.
4. The commanding officer will take all reasonable steps to insure that the applicant carries as many passengers as practicable at all times, and that the vehicle on which the tires are to be mounted will be used exclusively for the purposes for which application is made, for a minimum incidental use for necessary personal purposes other than pleasure driving.

"A statement of this kind does not automatically qualify the applicant for tires. It is pointed out, as the local board must be satisfied as to the necessity for tires and as to the absence of other practicable means of transportation before it issues a certificate.

"In urging the necessity for the military personnel eligibility that now has been provided, the War and Navy Departments pointed out that, in the swift growth of Army camps and posts and Navy establishments, it has been impossible to provide nearby quarters for all personnel. Moreover, some establishments are of a secret nature, so that service by a regular transportation system cannot be permitted."

Effective date of Amendment No. 21 is 18 July.

## Women's Reserve in Navy

Legislation to create a Women's Reserve as part of the Naval Reserve was sent to the White House this week when the House, after speeches in favor of and in criticism of the organization, adopted the Senate amendments to the bill H. R. 6807.

During debate on the measure, Representatives Vinson, of Ga., Nicholas, of Okla., and Rogers, of Mass., expressed their belief that in the future both H.R. 6807 and the WAAC law would be amended to give the death, disability and retirement benefits of service personnel to women in service. Under both bills, women are entitled to the benefits of the Civil Employees' Compensation Act.

"A survey of billets on shore now filled by officers and enlisted personnel," declared Mr. Vinson, "indicates that 882 officers and 8,848 enlisted men can be immediately made available for duty at sea. This number includes release of 242 junior officers and 980 enlisted men on duty down here in the Navy Department."

The replacement of service personnel by members of the Women's Reserve, he continued, will give "these bureau-fighting boys who have been given desk jobs" an opportunity to see if they can qualify for sea duty. "If they can, they will be ordered to sea duty, and if they cannot qualify for sea duty, then they will be disenrolled or put some place where they can perform their full duty."

Representative Vinson stated that as the commander, who will have rank of lieutenant commander, "tentatively" the

Navy has selected "one of the most outstanding educators in America, the head of a great university."

Officers must be college graduates; enlisted personnel must be graduates of high schools. Members of the reserve will not replace civil service employees but only members of the Navy and Naval Reserve.

Duty will be limited to continental United States, and women will be barred from service on Navy vessels or in combat aircraft.

Mr. Vinson stated that officers' wives would not be permitted to enroll in the organization.

An attack upon the entire proposal came from Representative Vincent, of Ky., a member of the Naval Affairs Committee which sponsored the bill. He declared that civil service employees could do the job as well as uniformed women, that "the girl who writes the orders for the commanding general is a civil service employee. The girls who work for Cordell Hull and for Admiral King are civil service employees." So, also, are the women who make munitions, he continued.

"The nurses who go into the danger zone, the nurses who came from Bataan and from Corregidor, if you please, will not be delighted or inspired when they meet one of these sailorettes dressed up in \$200 worth of uniform, with bars on her shoulders, parading in the uniform of the Navy, safe from all danger," he declared. "Why, of course, the women of America are patriotic. You have 70,000,000 of them. Do you want to embarrass all of the women of America by picking out a few who want to be glamorous, a few who want to be in the spotlight?"

## Servicemen's Handbook

The House this week authorized printing of 25,000 copies of a "Handbook for Service Men and Women, World War II, and Their Dependents." Senate approval is expected shortly.

The book contains 348 questions and answers as follows:

- Selective service questions, 54.
- Information for men in service, 116 questions, covering Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, Army Specialist Corps, WAAC, new pay act, Allotment-Allowance Act, etc.
- Benefits available to persons who have served, and their dependents, 98 questions.
- Employment and rehabilitation of veterans, 22 questions.
- Decorations and medals, veterans' organizations, miscellaneous, 53 questions.

## Navy Warrant Specialties

Legislation creating four additional warrant specialties in the Navy was reported this week by the House Naval Affairs Committee and passed by the House.

The bill, S. 2568, creates the ratings of ship's clerk and chief ship's clerk, aerographer and chief aerographer, photographer and chief photographer, and torpedoman and chief torpedoman.

At present there are no suitable warrant ratings for petty officers in the yeoman, aerographer, photographer and torpedoman ratings. Yeoman may be appointed pay clerks, but this requires a knowledge of finance not possessed by many yeomen. Torpedomen may be appointed gunners, but it is felt by the Navy that torpedo work should be a specialty in itself; moreover, with the pressure of war work few torpedomen have opportunity to qualify as general gunners.

The bill also makes clear the right of men appointed to the new specialties to compete for commissions in the line and staff.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret., appointed by President Roosevelt to be his Chief of Staff.  
Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, ordered by the President to Russia, where he will represent the United States on a Russian-American commission.

Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, just back from London, who was chosen to succeed General Bradley as commanding general of the First Air Force, Mitchel Field, N. Y.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## Army Ground Forces Staff

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair this week announced further Army Ground Forces Staff changes with the appointment of Col. William L. Mitchell as secretary to the General Staff, and the naming of Lt. Col. John W. Wurts as chief of the Ground Statistics Section.

In a previous announcement, General McNair named Brig. Gen. Floyd L. Parks as his Chief of Staff, and Col. James G. Christiansen, Deputy Chief of Staff. Chief of the Public Relations Section, also under the Office of the Chief of Staff is Lt. Col. William F. Nee.

Colonel Mitchell and Lieutenant Colonel Wurts replace Maj. Robert A. Hewitt and Lt. Col. Edwin B. Howard.

General Parks has taken over the office vacated by the appointment of Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark to head the American Ground Troops in England. Colonel Christiansen succeeds General Parks as Deputy Chief of Staff.

The Ground Staff remains unchanged except for the elevation of Col. John M. Lentz to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, (Operations and Training) Section. He replaces Brig. Gen. Lloyd D. Brown.

Others on the Ground Staff include Col. Alexander R. Bolling, G-1 (Personnel); Lt. Col. Giles R. Carpenter, G-2 (Military Intelligence); Brig. Gen. Willard S. Paul, G-4 (Supply, Evacuation, Transportation, and Construction); Maj. Gen. Richard C. Moore, Requirements Section (Development, Organization, Equipment, and Training Publications); and Col. John S. Winn, jr., Plans.

The Special Staff chiefs are Col. Clyde L. Hyssong, Ground Adjutant General's Section; Col. Thomas J. Ford, Ground Chemical Section; Col. John B. Hughes, Ground Engineer Section; Col. Thomas F. Bresnahan, Ground Headquarters Commandant; Col. Donald T. Nelson, Ground Fiscal Section; Col. Frederick A. Blesse, Ground Medical Section; Col. Edward V. Macatee, Ground Quartermaster

Section; and Col. Richard B. Moran, Ground Signal Section.

## Retired Generals Promoted

Approval by the President last week of H. R. 6081, has been followed by the War Department's promotion of eight general officers on the retired list to the next higher rank on the retired list.

While Congressional hearings disclosed that only seven generals were to be so promoted, it is learned that Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, USA-Ret., a World War division and corps commander, has been advanced to the rank of lieutenant general, along with Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., Service of Supply commander in France.

Brigadier generals on the retired list who have been promoted to major general are: Joseph C. Castner, Harley B. Ferguson, William P. Jackson, George H. Jamerson, Julian P. Lindsey, and Paul A. Wolf.

## Army Nominations

The following nominations for appointment and transfer in the Regular Army have been submitted to the Senate and confirmed by that body:

To be 1st Lt., DC: 1st Lt. Richard James Farrell, Dent-Res.

Transfer to AGD: Lt. Col. Bryan Llewellyn Davis, FA; Capt. Lawton Butler, Inf.; Capt. Bruce Easley, jr., Inf.

Transfer to JAGD: Capt. Robert L. Lancefield, CE; Charles R. Bard, CAC; Ashton M. Haynes, FA; Chester Hammond, Inf.

Transfer to OD: 1st Lts. Arthur R. Cyr, Inf.; Edward M. Lee, CAC.

Transfer to SC: Maj. James G. Renno, CAC; 1st Lt. Carl L. Lindquist, CAC.

## Cadets See Army Training

Seventy-three members of the next class to be graduated from West Point are visiting Ft. Bragg and Camp Davis, N. C., for a week's training in field artillery and anti-aircraft practice, while 488 Third Classmen are studying the tactics, techniques and weapons of the Armored Forces at Pine Camp, N. Y.

## Medical Administrative Corps

The President this week signed into law H. R. 7242, which authorizes the promotion of Medical Administrative Corps officers up to and including the rank of colonel. Significantly, the bill, now enacted into law, authorizes granting of retroactive pay to those MAC officers who were appointed above the grade of captain, before the Comptroller General disallowed their receiving more than captain's pay as a result of limitations imposed by the National Defense Act.

Heretofore, officers of the Medical Administrative Corps, because of this decision, could not be promoted above the grade of captain and receive pay of their grade.

Now, MAC officers may be promoted to rank as high as colonel. They will receive pay of their rank. Those previously promoted above the rank of captain will receive pay of their grade, retroactive to 9 Sept. 1939.

## Army Specialist Corps

Nominations of a group of civilians for appointment to key posts in the new Army Specialist Corps were submitted to the Senate this week. Included among the nominees are six corps area directors, at salaries of \$6,500 each.

The nominations follow:

Thomas F. Sullivan, director, 1st CA.  
William W. Lanahan, director, 3rd CA.  
George McN. Trautman, director, 5th CA.  
Robert A. Gardner, director, 6th CA.  
Samuel W. Reynolds, director, 7th CA.  
William B. Tuttle, director, 8th CA.  
Emmett F. Connelly, head occupational analyst, Bureau of Commerce and Business Personnel, \$6,500.

Joseph W. Kerr, liaison officer, \$5,000.  
David W. K. Peacock, liaison officer, \$5,000.  
William E. Jeffrey, engineer consultant, Chemical Warfare Service, \$5,000.  
John H. Zabel, asst. chief of field service, \$5,000.

## Mail Regulations

The Postmaster General has instructed the War Department that the following items are acceptable for free postage by members of the armed forces on active duty.

Personal letters to relatives, friends, etc., including V-Mail.

Letters, including remittances, to associations, firms, or corporations.

Letters sent as special delivery, provided the fee for such service is prepaid.

Small photographic negatives and unmounted prints when accompanying letters.

Souvenir and pictorial cards, unless bearing matter of a promotional character.

Greeting cards such as Mother's Day, birthday, seasonal, etc., inclosed in envelopes.

Election ballots.

Letters mailed while the sender is on furlough.

Letters sent by midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, the cadets of the United States Military Academy, and the cadets of the United States Coast Guard Academy.

Letters sent by retired or Reserve Naval and Army officers who have been recalled to active duty, including those bearing the designation "USN-Ret." or "USNR," in connection with the name and rank or rating of such officer on active duty.

Letters sent by members of the armed forces while in hospitals.

Letters from members of the armed forces who may be assigned to some special active duty.

Letters from nurses and chaplains who are members of the armed forces.

The free mail privilege does not apply to the following:

Air mail.

Registered, insured, or c. o. d. mail.

Parcels or packages, whether sealed or unsealed.

Newspapers, magazines, and books.

Circular letters.

Newspaper clippings, and printed or mimeographed matter, unless enclosed with letters and forming only an incidental feature.

Cards exceeding the post-card size consisting mainly of cartoons or other printed matter.

Pictorial folders.

Envelopes and cards containing extraneous printed matter, stickers, etc., on the face.

Matter sent for philatelic purposes.

Merchandise.

Wedding invitations or announcements.

Photograph records.

Photographic films sent for development.

Large mounted photographs.

Letters of officers' clubs and other organizations.

Cards and envelopes bearing advertisement or other inscriptions giving the name of the donors.

Letters from persons in veterans' hospitals who are not members of the armed forces.

Letters, bills, and circulars pertaining to the private business or profession carried on by a member of the armed forces.

Envelopes or cards endorsed by a member of the armed forces for use by others such as members of his family, etc.

## Salvage Companies

The War Department this week described the work of salvage collecting companies of the Quartermaster Corps, which operate in combat zones collecting equipment lost or abandoned by our own or enemy forces on the battlefield and handling it for reclaiming, repair and reissue.

Attached to each of these companies are seven enlisted men from each of the following branches: Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Signal Corps.

The Salvage Company maintains close contact with the officers commanding various units so that transports returning empty from the front may be fully utilized for the return of salvage and no abandoned property is left behind. Also all able-bodied soldiers and prisoners of war returning from combat zones are expected to bring some salvaged article with them. For disposal purposes, small advance dumps, plainly marked to receive salvage, are established as near the front as possible.

When troops leave for the front, all clothing not authorized to be worn or carried by the person, is turned over to the Salvage Collecting Company for repair and reissue. When troops take over an evacuated town, camp or training area once occupied by troops, a quick search is made for salvage material, and prior to

abandoning any area, a similar salvage search is conducted.

On the battlefield, the Salvage Company gathers first those articles which are in constant demand. Rifles, machine guns, ammunition and other items which deteriorate must be recovered quickly.

## Posthumous Appointments Bill

Legislation authorizing the commissioning or appointment after death of any person in the armed forces who has been tendered an appointment or promotion but who is prevented by death from accepting it was passed by the House this week.

The bill, S. 2026, applies to persons who are tendered commissions, who are promoted to higher commissioned ranks, or in the case of enlisted men who are recommended for promotion to higher enlisted grade. The latter class of personnel was covered by a House amendment to the Senate bill, later accepted by the President.

The measure is retroactive to 8 Sept. 1939. It carries no additional monetary benefits by reason of any higher rank granted.

## New Army Pilot Bill

With legislation now in effect creating the grade of flight officer in the Army Air Forces and prescribing that commissions to second lieutenants completing flight training shall be in the Army of the United States rather than in the Air Reserve, the Air Forces Staff is drawing regulations to put the new law into operation.

It is expected that the regulations will be issued within the next few days.

One of the objectives to be accomplished by the regulation is expected to be provision for appointment of all the present sergeant pilots as flight officer, with rank, pay and allowances of warrant officer (junior grade). The act abolishes the rating of staff sergeant pilot.



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## THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

### Navy Aviation Cadets

The House Naval Affairs Committee this week reported and the House approved legislation, H. R. 7364, amending the Navy and Marine Corps aviation cadet acts to provide for enlistment instead of appointment of aviation cadets.

The bill provides also for suspension during the period of the war, in the case of those persons appointed after the bill becomes law, of the \$500 bonus which is paid for each year of service to naval aviators relieved from active duty. The suspension is discretionary with the President.

Other features of the bill are explained in the Naval Committee's section by section analysis of the measure, printed below.

During hearings on the measure, Committee Chairman Vinson led a discussion into officer procurement difficulties. He conceded the difficulty the Navy had in obtaining specialists in competition with the Army and civil industry, but asked it to be as sparing in its issuance of high initial appointments as possible. He was assured by Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, that this was being done, that the Navy gave no high initial commissions without careful consideration.

Mr. Vinson then told the Navy witnesses, "You can't run this aviation end just by reservists, you've got to put them in the Regular Navy."

He continued, "What disturbs the Navy is that you are afraid you are going to

have more aviation officers than in any other branch of the service."

Admiral Jacobs stated that a large number of aviation officers of the Naval Reserve had been transferred to the regular Navy, last year, the number being 325.

The analysis of the bill section by section follows:

Section 1 sets out a short title to distinguish the law from the earlier act.

Section 2 provides for a special enlisted grade of aviation cadet. The old act created the grade of aviation cadet but cadets were made by appointment and not by enlistment.

Section 3, in general, provides for enlistments in and transfers to the grade of aviation cadet within the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve. Its provisions give freer administration of enlistments and transfers to and from the grade, which is similar to the administration of other enlisted grades. Under the old procedure the Secretary of the Navy was required to approve all appointments of aviation cadets, orders to and releases from active duty, changes of station, and discharges. Decentralization of these functions has become necessary in order to administer effectively the enlarged program in which it is anticipated that student aviators will be accepted at the rate of 30,000 per year. By enlisting aviation cadets the purely mechanical function of enlistment can be carried on by the numerous units of the recruiting service under instructions from the Navy Department. Similarly, discharges, transfers, and releases from active duty can be handled by the operating units rather than be centralized in the Department as at present, thus affording greater facility of administration but with control of the governing policies retained by the Secretary of the Navy.

Provision for an agreement to serve not more than 4 years, incorporated in section 3, is necessary under normal conditions in order to assure sufficient services after the completion of the training to compensate the Government for the training afforded. During war, however, and 6 months thereafter, this 4-year period is extended under the act of August 18, 1941 (54 U. S. C. 1940 ed., Supp. I, 181).

Section 4 makes no change in the rate of pay of \$75 per month. It does, however, provide for subsistence at Government expense where practicable and in lieu thereof, a subsistence money allowance. The usual provisions for other perquisites of enlisted service, such as quarters, clothing, medical care, and transportation are included.

By eliminating longevity pay for cadets while so serving, all cadets will receive the same rate of pay. Changing the travel provisions to accord with those prescribed for other enlisted men greatly simplifies the frequent transfer of large numbers of aviation cadets in drafts from induction centers to primary training stations and thence to intermediate and advanced training centers.

Section 5 covers the furnishing of Government life insurance. The provisions of the proposed law are made effective from the date of reporting for active duty, differing therein from the old act. Provision for payment of premiums during active duty periods and permission to continue such insurance after change of status remains in effect the same as under the old law, the Government paying same during training, and the individual paying after termination of cadet status. Continuance of insurance and payment of premiums are mandatory if the cadet is commissioned pursuant to this act and optional if discharged, released from active duty, or transferred to other than flying duty.

Section 6 is incorporated to insure that the special grade of aviation cadet has similar benefits to those received by other enlisted men of a corresponding pay grade (4th grade). Without this provision the right to such benefits for this special grade is not clear under interpretations of the old law by the Comptroller General.

Section 7 increases the requirements for commissioning under the provisions of the bill so as to entitle those so commissioned to the cumulative benefits of lump-sum payments provided later for aviation cadets who become naval aviators, and insures that only those so commissioned become entitled to such benefits.

Section 8 is incorporated so as to clarify precedence where training is completed and qualification attained at slightly different intervals, which is unavoidable in the training of large numbers of student aviators. Present law bases precedence on time of entering rather than on time of successful completion of training.

Section 9 insures to officers commissioned under this bill, or the Naval Aviation Reserve Act of 1939, eligibility for promotion in time of peace, when otherwise promotions might be suspended. The proviso of the old law is no longer necessary, as all personnel who

(Please turn to Page 1337)

### Navy Submarine Pay

The House Naval Affairs Committee this week reported and the House approved legislation, H. R. 7140, which will grant to officers and enlisted men of the Navy on submarine duty a 50 per cent increase in their regular pay.

Officers now receive a 25 per cent increase. Enlisted men receive from \$5 to \$30 additional a month, depending upon the number of dives made.

The new legislation is permanent.

Discussing it on the floor of the House, Chairman Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee, declared, "It should be permanent."

"The record shows," he continued, "that for periods extending over 60 days enlisted men and officers in the submarine service never see the sunlight. These men are performing the most hazardous duty in the whole naval service and we think it is no more than fair and right that they be given an increased compensation commensurate with that of the men in the aviation service."

H. R. 7140 was introduced by Representative Cole, of N. Y., as his own bill. Navy Department approval was immediately voiced informally, but it was not until 18 July that formal approval of the Budget Bureau was received by the Congress. The House committee took up the bill two days later, 20 July.

The increase in submarine pay for the fiscal year 1943 was estimated by the Navy Department as \$4,982,977.

Recommending "early and favorable consideration" of H. R. 7140, Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal stated that "In addition to equalizing the increases in pay of officers and enlisted men for submarine duty, the bill would also equalize the percentage of increases for flying and submarine duty."

Text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and to diving duty," approved 9 April, 1928, as amended be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

"All officers and enlisted men of the Navy on duty on board a submarine of the Navy, including submarines under construction for the Navy from the time builders' trials commence shall, while so serving, receive 50 per centum additional of the pay for their rank or rating and service as now or hereafter provided by law; all officers of the Navy on duty at submarine escape training tanks, the Navy Deep Sea Diving School, or the Naval Experimental Diving Unit shall, while so serving, receive 25 per centum additional of the pay for their rank and service as now or hereafter provided by law; and an enlisted man of the Navy assigned to the duty of diving shall receive additional pay, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, at the rate of not less than \$5 per month and not exceeding \$30 per month, in addition to the pay and allowances of his rating and service: Provided, That officers and enlisted men employed as divers in actual salvage or repair operations in depths of over ninety feet, or in depths of less than ninety feet when the officer in charge of the salvage or repair operation shall find in accordance with instructions prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy that extraordinary hazardous conditions exist, shall, in addition to the foregoing, receive the sum of \$5 per hour for each hour or fraction thereof so employed."

### Navy Flight Surgeons

The Chief of Naval Personnel has authorized appropriate insignia for naval flight surgeons. The new insignia consists of wings which are a modification of the Persian Feroher, with a central design consisting of convex oval crest with appropriate scroll and rounded edge. The central device is surcharged with gold leaf and silver acorn, symbol of the medical corps. The insignia will be a metal pin of dull gold finish conforming in size to the general specifications prescribed for the insignia of naval aviators and observers.

This insignia will be procurable through the Officers' Uniform Shop, Brooklyn, after 15 August. The wearing of this insignia will be limited to qualified naval flight surgeons, and is an appropriate recognition of these officers

whose services are now regarded as an essential part of the aeronautical organization.

### Navy Men Move Secretly

To keep secret the movements of Marines, Navy Personnel and Coast Guardsmen, Representative Vinson has introduced H. R. 7421 in the House to allow the heads of these branches of the armed forces to order their men, dependents and household effects wherever service shall demand. In the past, a dozen or more flimsy copies of orders had to be written every time anybody travelled at Government expense. And they had to be made out in complete detail to pass requirements of the auditing offices. But when this proposal becomes law, personnel may travel on secret orders and the head of an armed branch needs only sign a certificate that certain travel and transportation of household effects have been ordered.

### Marine Corps Appointments

The following persons have been nominated to the Senate for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps with rank from 13 June:

T. H. Abbey, Jr.	William C. Evers
Robert J. Bolish	Donald Gatchell
Robert B. Brown	Robert J. Kisinger
George H. Curtis, Jr.	Merle S. Rowles
Gerald P. Foster	Donald C. Soper
James W. Hendrick	

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### The Locators

(Address mail to The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

There has been a blackout on news of Americans in the Philippines since the Japs took over.

But no more empty mail boxes for the wives of the members of the West Point class of '33—the ones whose husbands have been missing since then.

Classmates who are not yet "elsewhere" have made it their business to keep the letters coming.

The Locators lacked only two of the sixteen names of wives called for.

Mrs. Paul Wood will receive her letter even though the old adage of robbing Peter to pay Paul had to be used to get it to her. Nicknames used in the list the class members sent the Locators didn't stump anyone—much. But we hope no one else tries us out. But the request for the address of Mrs. Peter Wood was something else—until Mrs. Charles Bathurst, Director, who was going through the files, remembered the familiar quotation.

The Locators are calling for the following addresses:

Maj. Clarence Smith, Inf. (Ruth); Col. Wm. H. Wilbur, (Mary); Col. (?) Mark K. Lewis, AC, (Mary); Col. (?) W. A. Wedemeyer, Col. W. H. Murphy, Capt. Samuel McF. McKeen, Jr. (Sue); Col. Douglas McMillin, FA; Capt. Herbert Gee; Lt. Col. Howard J. Edwards (Jane); Brig. Gen. Donald Connolly (Grace); Capt. J. Scott Kurtz, Inf.; Maj. Edwin Kazy, MC, (Mary); Capt. L. T. Johnson, CAC, (Helen); Lt. Marion J. Fuchs, AC; Maj. John Woodbridge; Col. Grady D. Epps; Lt. Col. H. H. Duval, CAC, (Juanita); Gen. Chas. C. Drake, QMC, (Maude); Capt. D. B. Dowling, Inf.; Capt. Ted Clifton, FA, (Anne); Lt. Jack Leith Bentley, AC; Brig. Gen. Fyane Baker, Inf., (Marjorie); Capt. Wm. W. Bailey, CA, (Marjorie); Col. Glenn Anderson, (Grace); Gen. Edwin F. Harding; Lt. Carl Coleman, AC, (Ruth); Capt. Kenneth Deitch, (Mary); Col. E. V. Kerr, Capt. J. A. McClasky; Capt. John Ferris; Capt. John F. Schmelzer; Mrs. E. B. Coloday, (Claire); Mrs. Izzy Straube; Mrs. Becky Gibbs; Mrs. Christian Herron; Mrs. Clarissa Long; Mrs. Chas. F. Harrison; Mrs. Christian Hanburger; Lt. Col. Theo. Kalakuka, QMC, (Marion); Mrs. Chas. Stuart O'Malley.

### The Searchlight

(Address mail to The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

Wives of Navy and Marine Corps officers are cooperating splendidly by forwarding their addresses, and Searchlight is increasing its lists and files rapidly. The Searchlight is also answering requests for addresses as quickly as they can be obtained and forwarded to inquirers. Organized by officers' wives of the Woman's Defense Activities of the United States Naval Academy, Searchlight will endeavor to furnish the address of any officer's wife to her friends who request it. Inquiries for each address should be accompanied by a self-addressed postcard or a three-cent stamp. From time to time Searchlight will publish a list of addresses which are being sought by friends. Anyone seeing her name or that of a friend is asked to forward the address to The Searchlight, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

The addresses of the following Navy wives are being sought:

Mrs. Ogden D. King, wife, Capt. O. D. King, (MC), USN; Mrs. Douglas Elwin Smith, wife, Lt. Comdr. D. E. Smith, USN; Mrs. Glendon Boyd, wife Lt. (jg) G. Boyd, USN; Mrs. Ray E. Malpass, wife, Lt. Comdr. R. E. Malpass, USN, USNA 1930; Mrs. Jeffrey C. Metzel, wife, Comdr. J. C. Metzel, USN, USNA 1919; Mrs. James Pahl, wife, Lt. Comdr. J. Pahl, USN, USNA 1924; Mrs. Cecil Blackwell, wife, Lt. Comdr. Blackwell, USN, USNA 1925; Mrs. Ralph Elden, wife, Lt. Comdr. Elden, USN, USNA 1931; Mrs. Harold Pound, wife, Lt. Comdr. Pound, USN, USNA 1925; Mrs. H. R. Demarest, wife, Lt. Comdr. H. R. Demarest, USN, USNA 1924; Mrs. Clarence O. Cobb, wife, Lt. Comdr. Cobb, USN, USNA 1932; Mrs. R. W. Curtis, wife, Lt. R. W. Curtis, USN, USNA 1933; Mrs. John E. Fitzgibbon, wife, Lt. Comdr. Fitzgibbon, USN, USNA 1927; Mrs. David McCampbell, wife, Lt. McCampbell, USN, USNA 1933; Mrs. Eugene Carter Rider, wife, Lt. Rider, USN, USNA 1934.

### U. S. Attache Decorated

Col. Joseph B. Pate, American military attache to the Colombian Government was decorated on 19 July by that government with the Order of Boyaca.

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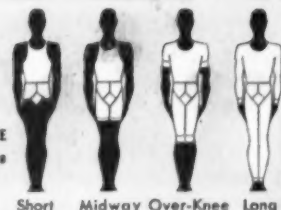
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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LEROY WHITMAN,  
Editor

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1942

"Occasion may be the bugle call that summons an army to battle, but the mere blast of a bugle can never make a soldier or win victories."—JAMES A. GARFIELD.

## OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Legislative assurance, now, that our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained at such strengths as may be determined by the War Department General Staff and the General Board of the Navy to be necessary to guard the nation and its interests against any enemy or combination of enemies.
2. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant and enlisted personnel, active and retired; all temporarily promoted officers to receive pay of grade in which serving.
3. A long range study by the General Board of the Navy to the end that an equitable and just system of promotion for the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps be enacted into law.
4. Revision of pension laws to assure service widows a living income.
5. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

IN designating Admiral Leahy as his Chief of Staff, the President acted within the authority inherent in the office of Commander-in-Chief, and in line with world military practice. Upon him is the responsibility for the prosecution of the war, and as part of this responsibility the selection of his lieutenants. Those lieutenants must be completely loyal to him and his policies in order that jealousies or ambitions, such as have often been displayed by Army Commanders toward their Commander-in-Chief in the early history of the nation may not be repeated to delay victory. Pertinent in this matter, and doubtless in the President's mind in his appointment of Admiral Leahy, was the following excerpt from a letter McClellan, later removed as General-in-Chief, wrote to President Lincoln: "In carrying out any system of policy you may form, you will require a Commander-in-Chief of the Army; one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the Nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed."

No one questions the loyalty of the present Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy to the President. They have differed with him on occasions, but once apprised of his decision they have meticulously executed it. But both have man-size jobs to handle in their respective spheres. Both have great establishments in process of development and to operate, both have legislative as well as administrative responsibilities, both are members of the Joint Army and Navy Board and of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee, both must attend White House and Production Agency conferences, and both are forced to leave Washington frequently on inspection trips or to confer with Commanders in the field or at sea. Thus, just as the President, besides the war direction, has multitudinous civil tasks to perform, so these officers are engaged in incessant military and naval activities. In the light of these facts it was imperative for the President to have at hand an officer who could devote himself solely to the collection and analysis of military information, to do his "leg work," to quote Mr. Roosevelt, and to advise him on questions of strategy. This officer, perforce, had to be one in whom he could repose implicit confidence, whose views are similar, who had no concern with politics, whose sole aim would be to render to his superior all the technical assistance of which he was capable, and who could reflect his opinions in discussions with the military missions of the United Nations. Those who know Admiral Leahy believe he fulfils these requirements, and his past relations with the Chief of Staff and Naval Commander-in-Chief, and his diplomatic skill in dealing with foreign commanders, would seem to assure the cooperation and coordination which must exist if we are to win the war.

WITH Presidential signature making law of the bill which authorizes promotions in the Medical Administrative Corps up to the grade of colonel, the rest of the Service welcomes these officers, as it were, into full membership in the Army of the United States. In urging enactment of the law some weeks ago, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL pointed out the anachronism of having this one group singled out of the entire body of commissioned officers for denial of the privilege of being promoted to field grades. The types of men composing the Medical Administrative Corps, and entering into it during the current war, are no different from those entering the other arms and services—they are young men graduated from colleges with various degrees, enlisted men of the Regular Army and National Guard, who have proved their worth through years of service, and selectees, who have shown the qualifications essential for commissioned rank. In all of the other arms and services promotion has been extended to officers on the one basis of merit as reflected in the recommendations of their superiors, plus the requisite length of service in grade. Yet, in the past, a line was drawn between the company and field grades of officers of the Medical Administrative Corps, and they could regard their progress ended when they became captains. Happily this now is past, and, in the future, MAC officers will have the same rights to a career as do other officers. Let us be sure these rights are made permanent, and not contingent upon the emergency of war.

## Service Humor

They might try, some day, to run a Navy without ships—they're doing it now without spittoons!

The revered spittoons in the Navy Department at Washington have fallen victim to an intense Government salvage drive.

Nobody remembers when they first appeared beside the desks for the simple reason that nobody is now alive who was living then. Just what orders, on the other hand, caused their disappearance remained a mystery also. Like the little man, they just weren't there. (It is explained that they contain 80 per cent brass and 20 per cent aluminum.)

There are old Navy men who don't like the idea one bit.

## One More Turn

"Doctor, what's the difference between rheumatism and gout?"

"Well, first put your thumbs in a vice and screw it so tight that you can no longer endure it. That's rheumatism. Give it one more turn and that's gout."

—Fifth Corps Area News.

## Quick Identity

1st Soldier: "Howdy, stranger, how's everything?"

2nd Soldier: "I'm aching from neuritis."

1st Soldier: "Glad to meet you. I'm Rosenberg from Cincinnati."

—Scott Field Broadcaster.

## Mistaken Duty

In the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Roberts, Calif., a new Private was told to report to the mess hall for K.P. "What's K.P.?" he asked. His sergeant replied: "Kitchen police."

So the rookie got his rifle and stood at attention in the mess hall. He continued to stand on guard when the mess sergeant told him to start on the dishes.

"Nope," he replied, "I'm the kitchen policeman. I know my general orders and I won't stop guarding the kitchen until I'm properly relieved."

Not until his battery commander explained did he realize he was there to peel spuds and not to guard the mulligan stew.

—Press Release.

## Axiom

Those of you who sight and squeeze  
Are sure to get a Japanese.

—Exchange.

St. Sgt. "PBC" sends us this last line to the limerick which appeared in the 11 July issue.

There once was a soldier named Mark,  
Who thought Army life a lark,  
One day he slept late,  
That sealed his fate,  
Now he walks post in the dark.

The arming of our merchant ships is discussed here in prose by Apprentice Seaman "CGH." Last-line contributions are invited for publication in the 8 Aug. issue.

There once was a mariner named Slim,  
Who kept his deck gun in fine trim,  
One day he did spy,  
A plane in the sky,

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

P.D. and others.—New War Dept. Circular 214 states that six months in grade necessary before officer is eligible for new temporary promotion shall be computed from date of publication of promotion order.

T.K.—It would seem that the Army would have use for men who can speak and write Russian. However, that fact must be recorded on your classification card, so the assignment officers probably are aware of your qualification.

C.J.L.—Army of Occupation Medal is available for issue. See Circular No. 170, War. Dept., 1942. Application should be direct to Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., on W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 0714. Forms can be obtained from same place. In regard to date of arrival and departure of your company, due to pressure of war work, War Department is unable to make such research for us.

M.R. and others.—Retired first sergeants will not be advanced to first pay grade under new pay bill; only active first sergeants will be so advanced. Retired first sergeants, along with other retired personnel, should receive the pay bill increases within the next 2 to 4 months.

M.B.—Due to the necessity of computing all service accurately, the Finance Department will not be able to pay increases to retired enlisted men granted by S. 2025 for 2-4 months.

C.H., Jr.—Adjutant General's Office informs us that World War captain who had 17 months' service in that grade then and called back to duty now in same grade is immediately eligible, on point of service in grade, to temporary promotion to major. He must then wait 6 months to be eligible for further promotion.

## In The Journal

### 10 Years Ago

Brig. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, USA, has been assigned to command the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays P. I., with station at Ft. Mills.

### 20 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. L. H. Roddis, (MC), USN, has been ordered to temporary duty in the 11th Naval District.

### 30 Years Ago

2nd Lt. W. H. Halslip, a graduate of the 1912 class at the Military Academy, has been assigned to duty with the 180th Infantry.

### 50 Years Ago

Captain E. L. Zalinski's next surprise for the military public will be a hot air balloon for military purposes. His plans are about perfected, but are not yet ready for the public eye. Those who have seen them say that his theories are excellent, and seem confident that they will work well in practice.

### 75 Years Ago

The Indian Wars of 1867 bid fair, just now, to be settled as most of its predecessors have been, by offering the savages new treaties, new reservations, and new presents.



War Department  
Organized Reserves

## OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department  
Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
Henry L. StimsonUnder Secretary of War  
Robert P. PattersonAssistant Secretary of War  
John J. McCloyAssistant Secretary of War (Air)  
Robert A. Lovett

Chief of Staff

General George C. Marshall

## ARMY PROMOTIONS

Provost Marshal General's Department  
Maj. Lewis R. Sussman, post provost marshal, Ft. Dix, N. J., promoted to lieutenant colonel.

## Signal Corps

Officer Candidate Morton E. Millikin, son of Brig. Gen. Charles M. Millikin, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., commissioned a second lieutenant upon his recent graduation from the Signal Corps Officer Candidate School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

## Army Ground Forces

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general, Army Ground Forces, announces the promotion of Lt. Col. William L. Mitchell, designated as secretary of the AGF General Staff, to colonel.

## Armored Force

Lt. Col. Hayden A. Sears, commanding officer of the 35th Armored Regiment, 4th Armored Division, Pine Camp, N. Y., promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. George D. Read, jr., train commander, 6th Armored Division, promoted to colonel.

Capt. A. E. MacMurrugh, football understudy to famous "Red" Grange and now commander of Co. "G" in an Armored Regiment of the Sixth Armored Division, Camp Chaffee, Ark., promoted to major.

## Field Artillery

Capt. B. E. Powell, West Point '36, Camp Chaffee, Ark., promoted to major.

First Lieutenants Albert F. Galner, jr., John H. Halley, jr., Emmett M. Lewis, and Dean B. Stone, Camp Chaffee, promoted to captain.

2nd Lt. David R. Saville, Camp Chaffee, promoted to first lieutenant.

## Corps of Engineers

Capt. William B. Drake, temporarily commanding officer of the 53rd Armored Engineer Battalion, 8th Armored Division, Ft. Knox, Ky., promoted to major.

Judge Advocate General's Department  
Capt. Raymond P. Sifold, assistant judge advocate, San Francisco Port of Embarkation, promoted to major.

## Army Air Forces

Maj. Joseph C. Edgerton, chief of press section, Public Relations Division, Air Forces Headquarters, Washington, D. C., promoted to lieutenant colonel.

## Medical Corps

Capt. Abraham J. Meister, 4th Evacuation Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass., promoted to major.

## Finance Department

Maj. J. R. Berrios, assistant commandant of the Army Finance School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., promoted to lieutenant colonel.

2nd Lt. James W. Caldwell and 2nd Lt. Frederick L. Smith, Finance School, promoted to first lieutenant.

## Adjutant General's Department

Maj. Carl J. Fox, Camp Davis, N. C., adjutant, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

1st Lt. James F. Callahan, assistant classification officer, Camp Callan, Calif., promoted to captain.

## Special Services Branch

Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, general manager of the Chattanooga Times, commissioned a major. He served as a lieutenant of cavalry in the World War.

## Coast Artillery

1st Lts. H. P. Robinson, O. V. Wolff, and R. R. Small, promoted to captain.

## Foreign Promotions

Capt. Frank D. Sharp, who raided Rangoon shipping on 4 July, and whose flying fortress shot down four of more than 20 pursuing Japanese fighters, promoted to major.

Others serving in India who have been promoted are: 1st Lt. William E. Bowden, Delmer J. Rogers, Charles E. Blankenhorn, Paul J. Long, John B. Holst, and James E. Keenan, to captain.

2nd Lt. Frank Thorp, 3rd, stationed in Jamaica, British West Indies, promoted to first lieutenant.

## Alaska Promotions

Capt. Gustaf A. Engstrom, assistant post quartermaster, Ft. Greeley, Alaska, promoted to major.

M. Sgt. Richard B. Williams and M. Sgt. Donald Rasmussen, Quartermaster clerks, Ft.

Greeley, Alaska, promoted to warrant officer. Maj. Carl T. Jones, promoted to lt. col. Capt. Frederick S. Hunt, jr., James P. Pearson, jr., Howard F. McManus, and Harrison M. Markely, promoted to major.

1st Lts. Charles W. Lawrence, Glenn R. Rehtine, Weston H. Bassett, Loren C. Grieves, jr., Robert D. Mooney, Charles V. Wilson and Arnold F. Northagel, promoted to capt.

2nd Lts. Edwin J. Welsh, Maxwell I. Zickefoose, Robert L. Holland, John F. Arcuri, George E. Hose, John W. Irving and Carroll D. Shealy, promoted to first lieutenant.

## Miscellaneous Promotions

The following officers at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Medical Department center, have been promoted:

1st Lt. Floyd B. Levagood to capt.; 1st Lt. Jackson L. Bostwick to capt.; 1st Lt. Edward L. Seratan to capt. and 1st Lt. A. Chaddock to capt.

2nd Lts. Thomas P. Calto, Ralph T. Casteel, James P. Cleary, William J. Cleary, jr., Charles S. Coffeen, John F. Garde, jr., Sigfrid G. Klinkopf, Donald C. Meek, Edwin W. McLain, jr., Gordon L. Nerelm, George L. Payne, and Francis R. Schneider to first lieutenant.

1st Sgt. Joseph W. Cook, Reception Center, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, promoted to first lieutenant and assigned as assistant plans and training officer.

Capt. Albert L. Vreeland, Congressman from New Jersey, promoted to major, before being ordered back to Congress from Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

2nd Lt. Oliver C. Mitchell, hospital mess officer, Camp Callan, Calif., promoted to first lieutenant.

1st Lt. Harold B. Meyers, sub depot supply officer, Merced Field, Calif., promoted to captain.

## Graduate AA Artillery School

The following is a list of graduates of the Antiaircraft Artillery Officer Candidate School, Camp Davis, N. C., who completed their course of instruction late last month.

Emmanuel Aaronson, Fred Gereke, Julius Abler, Floyd H. Gifford, Gabriel R. Abov, Percy L. Glasco, Peter P. Angelos, Francis P. Golden, Gordon E. Arcen, Julie P. Graft, Paul P. Avrich, William D. Graham, Leo D. Babb, William A. Griffith, Ben Balme, Eugene L. Hannon, jr., Leon Barbanel, Joseph F. Hardee, Raymond F. Bares, John G. Harrison, Frank Barnes, William N. Harter, Norman D. Bassford, William T. Harvey, Guy A. Battle, jr., Edward L. Hawkins, Frederick L. Bennett, Harry K. Helges, Larry Berman, George Henry, Harry E. Betha, Morrie J. Herman, Forrest C. Black, Joseph F. Hession, Joe W. Blizzard, William V. Higley, William K. Block, Nathan H. Hixson, Sylvester R. Bly, Harold M. Hornel, W. B. Boermernann, Saul Horn, W. R. Bowie, jr., Richard E. Hudson, Donald F. Boyd, Willard M. Huey, S. M. Bradley, jr., Frank S. Isaac, Herman P. Briar, H. W. Jenkins, jr., Samuel I. Brooks, Averell F. Johnson, Cecil J. Brown, Roger G. Jones, R. C. Buckley, jr., Edward E. Jordan, Albert W. Card, Hugh E. Jordan, Fernando J. Castro, James L. Kaler, Z. C. Chaney, jr., Richard J. Kane, James E. Chase, II, Arthur Kaplan, Norman P. Chesler, James E. Keith, Elwyn V. Chesley, jr., Robert Keith, jr., Ishmael C. Childs, Augustine R. Kelley, Richard L. Clarkson, Regis H. Kennedy, Joseph I. Cloud, R. L. Kochanowski, D. K. Connolly, jr., R. L. Kokkelenberg, W. C. Connors, jr., Ralph S. Kornblit, John B. Cornell, jr., Joseph L. Kuhn, William D. Cosgrove, James P. Lacy, Richard T. Counley, Eli F. Laffin, Bernard M. Creamer, Harry Landsman, William J. Cronin, Alton L. Lane, J. B. D'Agostino, John G. Lapham, jr., Orville K. Davis, Charles W. Largay, William G. Day, Lewis H. Lausman, Stephen J. DeBann, P. C. LeComte, Jordan B. Dell'Era, Alfred B. Lemieux, Leonidas H. Demeter, Woodrow W. Lennon, Joseph L. DeWandler, William K. Lowry, George F. Dimmler, Jack Lubell, Frank H. Doane, William A. Lucas, W. J. Dougherty, James N. Luthin, Alvin S. Droller, George W. Lutz, L. J. Edberg, jr., Edward W. Marek, Robert D. Eisenstein, Max R. McCarthy, John S. Farra, David McCutcheon, John P. Fee, John P. McGrath, John R. Fisher, William J. McGrath, Joseph S. Fisher, Harold E. McIntosh, Alan D. Fogerson, Jack M. Melvin, Harold E. Fogt, Harry Menzer, Raymond C. Fox, John W. Meyers, Roy W. Fox, Gerald F. Milles, Michael Gebrian, John Miller

## NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

Robert M. Mustain, Richard S. Snow, Fred Z. Nichols, jr., Lloyd G. Soll, Frank A. Nicholson, Cedric W. Squires, C. B. Norton, jr., Warren G. Stauffer, Howard W. Nowels, George M. Stokes, John Nugent, Wayne L. Strycker, David L. Null, jr., Walter D. Swift, Frank J. Obrzut, J. A. Szymkowiak, W. E. O'Harra, jr., Thomas C. Tatman, Paul W. Ohl, Donald J. Taylor, Norman N. Packer, George W. Taylor, jr., Sperle Perakos, Robert A. Taylor, Robert J. Petersdorf, R. W. Thompson, jr., Joseph F. Phillips, William J. Thompson, Leo W. Pierce, Stanley Tomasky, Phillip B. Platt, Kenneth L. Trostle, Wankard L. Pooser, Jacob P. Unger, Ray C. Pulaski, Louis Vito, John H. Ramsey, Charles A. Voehl, Joseph R. Reay, Fordyce A. Voss, Eugene A. Rotzer, A. W. Wambagans, W. K. Richardson, George A. Warren, jr., Harry H. Ricker, jr., R. J. Waszkowiak, Cecil D. Rose, jr., F. W. W. Watson, Wilbur W. Ross, Harry D. Way, Franklin C. Safford, James O. Webre, Claude Saleeby, Charles Weinstein, Charles L. Sarthou, Fred C. Weiss, William R. Saunders, Paul E. West, Thomas H. Sayes, William E. Whelan, Samuel H. Schachter, John J. White, jr., Harold Shapiro, S. G. Whitney, jr., Louis Shapiro, Paul E. Wight, Evan W. Shelby, jr., Ralph C. Williams, T. J. Sheridan, jr., DeW. C. Wilkerson, Jr., Marcus H. Sherman, Gustave J. Wilkerson, F. J. Shinnery, Frederick R. Woerner, David B. Silberman, Melvin L. Wolfson, William R. Sindorf, Harry F. Wood, jr., Earl W. Sioch, Nicholas Yashinsky, William D. Slocum, Edward A. Zima, Donald B. Smith

## Commissioned 2nd Lieutenants

The following enlisted men were commissioned second lieutenants, AUS, following their graduation on 17 July from the Antiaircraft Artillery Officer Candidate School, Camp Davis, N. C.

Lewis D. Abbott, Michael G. Fochl, Gerald Abramovitz, H. E. Fortenberry, William E. Adam, Robert A. Foulds, Ascenzio Albarelli, Edward T. Francis, Ronald Andersen, George S. Francis, A. H. Andrews, jr., Archie W. Frick, Philip W. Arant, Benjamin Friedman, John E. Baker, Warren R. Fritze, Thomas G. Baldwin, Walter A. Gagola, George H. Barre, Wallace A. Garbett, John S. Barrett, Cyril T. Garvey, G. F. Batchelder, John M. Geaghan, Irving Beckman, Ralph J. Gestwick, William J. Bergin, E. N. Gilbert, jr., G. H. Bierdemann, Harry F. Grandinett, Charles H. Bland, Vincent A. Grasso, Lloyd E. Bodell, Walter A. Griffith, Wilbur H. Borges, James F. Gunter, R. C. Boutwell, jr., W. P. Hamilton, jr., William H. Brands, Martin L. Hanna, W. J. Brennan, Earl R. Harrison, John A. Broshek, John L. Haslip, Robert C. Brotsch, Floyd A. Hatfield, Bernard P. Brown, Bernard W. Heberer, Daniel D. Brownell, H. L. Heckendorn, Robert W. Buchannan, John E. Heckert, jr., S. R. Campanella, E. W. Hehemann, Joe L. Campbell, James W. Henderson, A. S. Carroll, Reslyn W. Henley, George Cary, jr., William C. Henry, R. J. Catlett, jr., Joseph D. Herbach, Theodore Chase, Robert M. Heaster, Joe R. Chavez, F. R. Hopkins, jr., Vance B. Clark, Irvin C. Hunt, W. V. Clayton, jr., Louis W. Ikard, Thornton R. Cleek, S. H. Isler, III, David H. Clements, Elmer G. Jones, James A. Clough, Edward T. Jordan, David Cohen, Albert M. Kneder, Paul DeW. Connor, Orville G. Kasperon, Frederick Coolidge, Charles Katzer, T. W. Crockett, Arthur I. Keely, Ward Crowell, W. A. Kennedy, jr., Evan T. Davies, Herbert C. King, Paul R. Davis, R. E. Kleindinst, George O. Dickerson, M. L. Kline, jr., Anthony L. Dividio, J. D. Klunder, Joseph H. Donahue, George W. Knox, Robert W. Dorsey, D. W. Knudson, James R. Driver, jr., Robert A. Koshnick, John A. Duffy, Frank A. Krech, James F. Dugan, Alvin F. Krupp, Louis E. Dwyer, Edward C. Lavelle, John A. Elsweller, Forrest J. Light, Daniel Endweiss, R. W. Long, jr., Louis D. Files, Horace C. Lorek, Jerome N. Fobes, Leo M. Luedtke

John T. Lynch, Morris I. Short, H. C. MacDonald, Warren H. Sierer, D. M. MacIntyre, Donald F. Smith, Joseph A. Macnak, Joseph F. Smith, Welby R. Madsen, Jack W. Souther, Archie F. Martin, G. W. Spurgeon, jr., William F. McCarthy, Hjalmar L. Standal, W. H. McCluskey, C. R. Staples, Roger S. McCormick, A. E. F. Stern, F. P. McGuinness, Kenneth D. Swan, W. E. McIntyre, Everett W. Sweeney, Michael L. McNamee, Joseph W. Szymanski, Seymour Melman, Elbert J. Thompson, Elliott R. Miles, Robert J. Thompson, Roger W. Miller, Harlan E. Tillberg, James C. Miner, Jean LeR. Tilley, C. C. Molloy, jr., Anthony J. Tronto, George A. Moore, F. H. Ueckermann, John J. Moore, Bernard F. Ungar, Charles E. Murello, John W. Usher, J. C. Ovenburg, J. M. Vlacenti, C. G. Pappas, Nelson R. Voght, Thomas C. Parker, Louis A. Voss, Archie L. Payne, W. T. Wall, jr., Milford V. Peck, Ralph Wallace, John O. Pelkey, Thomas P. Walsh, George H. Peterson, Gene V. Watson, George H. Pfiffer, Robert P. Watson, Thomas R. Pigott, William A. Weaver, C. W. Pooley, jr., John L. Weber, V. W. Rehmet, John F. Welsh, Henry V. Reid, R. F. Wentzel, John F. Ringer, Eugene A. Werner, Hillard C. Ross, Milton H. Wesker, Leslie D. Ryan, J. S. Wesley, jr., Sylvester A. Ryba, Leroy W. Whalen, Julius A. Samuels, George W. White, Graydon N. Savre, Harry A. Whiteside, Albert W. Schabel, Harry W. Whittles, C. H. Schaeffer, Alfred C. Wilkens, James S. Schnepel, Robert G. Wilke, James F. Schnur, Harold W. Williams, David Schubert, T. F. Woodward, Morris Schultz, Jack C. Young, J. R. Searies, jr., Joseph S. Young, Richard H. Senle, Everts Ziegler, Ben E. Short

## 1st CA Staff Changes

Lt. Col. John J. Donovan, World War Veteran and member of the Officers' Reserve Corps since 1923, has been named director of Public Relations at headquarters, First Corps Area, succeeding Maj. Russell H. Sweet. Major Sweet has been appointed Provost Marshal of the First Corps Area.

## Retired Army Officers

Legislation introduced recently by Representative Gathings, of Ark., would provide that Regular Army retired officers who served in the World War and who, while on active duty, are given temporary promotions in the Army of the United States, when returned to inactive status would be carried in the highest grade to which they had been temporarily promoted, with retired pay computed on the pay of such grade.

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### Names in the News

**Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton**—He has been named commanding officer of the United States Army Air Forces in the Middle East.

**Col. H. A. Halverson**—He had had command of the Air Forces in the Middle East.

**Stanley R. Shatto**—An American airline executive, he rendered conspicuous service while in charge of 171 aircraft mechanics who serviced planes used in the Battle of Midway.

**Lt. Col. Horace S. Van Voast, Jr., Lt. Col. Walter J. Wolfe, and Sgt. Dan Getten**—They're attached to a barrage balloon outfit now assigned to the protection of the Panama Canal.

**Lt. Fred Borries**—Naval Academy football ace, he served with a fighter squadron aboard the USS Lexington during the Battle of the Coral Sea. He's now stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., to teach young pilots some of the lessons he has learned with the fleet.

**Lt. James F. Ward**—He's grateful to natives of New Guinea who dragged him unconscious from the wreckage of his crashed plane, and who then carried him to an Allied base. Col. J. Frank Ward, Ft. Benning, Ga., is his dad.

**Lauchlin Currie**—Presidential adviser, he is now conferring with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

**Lt. Col. G. F. McGuire**—He is reported as being executive officer for the bomber command which aided the British in an attack on the Italian fleet, 15 June—first official engagement for United States flyers in the Mediterranean.

**Maj. A. F. Kalberer and Capt. Francis F. Rang**—They participated in the Mediterranean air attack also.

**Miss Mary K. Browne**—Former holder of three national tennis championships, she has arrived at an Australian port as a Red Cross worker.

**Maj. John Kinney**—Chief of Army chaplains in Australia, he has announced that The Right Rev. Daniel Mannix, Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, has been designated as Catholic vicar delegate for U. S. forces in Australia.

**Lance Wake**—A native of Tucson, Ariz., serving as an Acting RAF Squadron Leader in Africa, he has shot down at least nine Axis planes. Also serving with the RAF in the western desert is Under Pilot Officer Walter M. Schwartz, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa.

**Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz**—Army air commander in the European theatre, he emulated Sir Walter Raleigh last week when he offered his coat to Queen Elizabeth when it began to rain while she was paying a visit to American Air Forces somewhere in England.

**Maj. William E. Bayse**—He led Allied bombers in an air attack on Japanese positions at Nanchang. The bombers were escorted by fighter planes led by Squadron Leader John R. Howard, a former member of the AVG group.

**Pvt. Ernest Urman**—He was the first New Yorker to reach Australia. One brother, Sgt. Morris Urman is stationed in Hawaii; another brother, Pvt. Herman Urman is in Northern Ireland.

**Col. Leslie Jensen**—Commander of an artillery regiment now stationed "somewhere in Australia," he is a former Governor of South Dakota.

**Pvt. S. C. McCay and Pvt. John Flanagan**—They are with the American troops in New Caledonia.

**Capt. Ernest R. Lee and Lt. Comdr. Harry C. Butcher**—They serve as Army and Navy aide, respectively, to Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the American forces in the European theatre.

**Sergeants William S. Walker, Jack Frey, and Joe Jenny; Corporals John C. Fish, Chetney Sader and Vic Bohacek, and Privates Joe Russo, Alph Rose, Bill Perry, Louis Casini, Norman Schneider, Harvey Judson, and Frank Darwon**—Members of the "Umpty-Umpth" Division swingband "somewhere in Australia," they appealed to prominent American orchestra leaders for new jazz arrangements.

**Capt. Frank B. Sharp**—He piloted a Flying Fortress which fought off attack by 23 Japanese fighter planes, and succeeded in shooting down four enemy planes during a two-hour battle over Burma.

**Col. Caleb V. Haynes**—American bomber commander in China, he led the American air raid on Hankow last week.

**1st Lt. William R. Johnson**—After crash-landing his plane off New Guinea, he succeeded in brining his crew back safely to its base.

**Cpl. James Underwood**—He was tail gunner of the plane, and received much praise from other members of the crew, who credited him with two planes shot down.

**Lt. Col. John H. Davies**—His air outfit in Australia has exceeded the mark for planes shot down set by its World War counterpart. His unit has shot down 24 planes, sunk 11 ships, damaged six additional vessels, and has inflicted damage on Japanese land bases.

**Lt. (jg) John A. Leppia and Radioman 3rd Class John Liska**—Pilot and rear gunner of a Navy dive bomber, they shot down seven Zeros in two dogfights over the Coral Sea.

### Know Your Allies

American service men bound for English shores are told intimate details of life in the United Kingdom in a new War Department publication, *A Shore Guide to Great Britain*.

Excerpts from the booklet, printed in the 18 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, dealt with the geography of the country, its history and the character of its people.

Other excerpts from the publication, printed below, discuss sports and recreation and other aspects of British life:

#### Government

Although you'll read in the papers about "lords" and "sirs," England is still one of the great democracies and the cradle of many American liberties. Personal rule by the King has been dead in England for nearly a thousand years. Today the King reigns, but does not govern. The British people have great affection for their monarch but they have stripped him of practically all political power.

It is well to remember this in your comings and goings about England. Be careful not to criticize the King. The British feel about that the way you would feel if anyone spoke against our country or our flag. Today's King and Queen stuck with the people through the blitzes and had their home bombed just like anyone else, and the people are proud of them.

Today the old power of the King has been shifted to Parliament, the Prime Minister, and his Cabinet. The British Parliament has been called the mother of parliaments, because almost all the representative bodies in the world have been copied from it. It is made up of two houses, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons is the most powerful group and is elected by all adult men and women in the country, much like our Congress. Today the House of Lords can do little more than add its approval to laws passed by the House of Commons. Many of the "titles" held by the lords (such as "baron" and "duke" and "earl") have been passed from father to son for hundreds of years. Others are granted in reward for outstanding achievement, much as American colleges and universities give honorary degrees to famous men and women. These customs may seem strange and old-fashioned but they give the British the same feeling of security and comfort that many of us get from the familiar ritual of a church service.

The important thing to remember is that within this apparently old-fashioned framework the British enjoy a practical, working twentieth century democracy which is in some ways even more flexible and sensitive to the will of the people than our own.

#### The People—Their Customs and Manners

The best way to get on in Britain is very much the same as the best way to get on in America. The same sort of courtesy and decency and friendliness that go over big in America will go over big in Britain. The British have seen a good many Americans and they like Americans. They will like your frankness as long as it is friendly. They will expect you to be generous. They are not given to back-slapping and they are shy about showing their affections. But once they get to like you they make the best friends in the world.

In "getting along" the first important thing to remember is that the British are like the Americans in many ways—but not in all ways. You will quickly discover differences that seem confusing and even wrong. Like driving on the left side of the road, and having money based on an "impossible" accounting system, and drinking warm beer. But once you get used to things like that, you will realize that they belong to England just as baseball and jazz and coca-cola belong to us.

The British like sports. The British of all classes are enthusiastic about sports, both as amateurs and as spectators of professional sports. They love to shoot, they love to play games, they ride horses and bet on horse races, they fish. (But be careful where you hunt or fish. Fishing and hunting rights are often private property.)

The great "spectator" sports are football in the autumn and winter and cricket in the spring and summer. See a "match" in either of these sports whenever you get a chance. You will get a kick out of it—if only for the differences from American sports.

Cricket will strike you as slow compared with American baseball, but it isn't easy to play well. You will probably get more fun out of "village cricket" which corresponds to sandlot baseball than you would out of one of the big three-day professional matches. The big professional matches are often nothing but a private contest between the bowler (who corresponds to our pitcher) and the batsman (batter) and you have to know the fine points of the game to understand what is going on.

Football in Britain takes two forms. They play soccer, which is known in America; and they also play "rugger," which is a rougher game and closer to American football. It is played without the padded suits and head-guards we use. Rugger requires fifteen on a side, uses a ball slightly bigger than our football, and allows lateral but not forward passing. The English do not handle the ball as cleanly as we do, but they are far more expert with their feet. As in all English games, no substitutes are allowed. If a man is injured, his side continues with fourteen players and so on.

You will find that English crowds at foot-

ball or cricket matches are more orderly and more polite to the players than American crowds. If a fielder misses a catch at cricket, the crowd will probably take a sympathetic attitude. They will shout "good try" even if it looks to you like a bad fumble. In America the crowd would probably shout "take him out." This contrast should be remembered. It means that you must be careful in the excitement of an English game not to shout out remarks which everyone in America would understand, but which the British might think insulting.

In general more people play games in Britain than in America and they play the game even if they are not good at it. You can always find people who play no better than you and are glad to play with you. They are good sportsmen and are quick to recognize good sportsmanship wherever they meet it.

Indoor Amusements. The British have theaters and movies (which they call "cinemas") as we do. But the great place of recreation is the "pub." A pub, or public house, is what we could call a bar or tavern. The usual drink is beer, which is not an imitation of German beer as our beer is, but ale. (But they usually call it beer or "bitter.") Not much whiskey is now being drunk. Wartime taxes have shot the price of a bottle up to about \$4.50. The British are beer-drinkers and can hold it. The beer is now below peacetime strength, but can still make a man's tongue wag at both ends.

You will be welcome in the British pub as long as you remember one thing. The pub is "the poor man's club," the neighborhood or village gathering place, where the men have come to see their friends, not strangers. If you want to join a darts game, let them ask you first (as they probably will). And if you are beaten it is the custom to stand aside and let someone else play.

The British make much of Sunday. All the shops are closed, most of the restaurants are closed, and in the small towns there is not much to do. You had better follow the example of the British and try to spend Sunday afternoon in the country.

British churches, particularly the little village churches, are often very beautiful inside and out. Most of them are always open and if you feel like it, do not hesitate to walk in. But do not walk around if a service is going on.

You will naturally be interested in getting to know your opposite number, the British soldier, the "Tommy" you have heard and read about. You can understand that two nations on your part will slow up the friendship—swiping his girl, and not appreciating what his army has been up against. Yes, and rubbing it in that you are better paid than he is.

Children the world over are easy to get along with. British children are much like our own. The British have reserved much of the food that gets through solely for their children. To the British children you as an American will be "something special." For they have been fed at their schools and in pressed with the fact that the food they ate was sent to them by Uncle Sam. You don't have to tell the British about lend-lease food. They know about it and appreciate it.

### Marine Corps Promotions

The Senate has confirmed the nominations for promotion of a group of Marine Corps officers, who with one exception take rank from 30 June.

The officers were advanced under provisions of the new Navy promotion act which before suspending all permanent promotions insured advancement of those already selected for promotion.

Names of those confirmed were printed on page 1306 of the 18 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and the Navy Journal.

### Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Discussion of effect of proposed taxes on Service personnel?

Army sets minimum and maximum profits for Post Exchanges?

Navy to sell ready-made uniforms in number of cities?

War Department clarifies six months' service requirement for promotion eligibility?

Comptroller General suggests simpler method to effect transportation of dependents of personnel ordered overseas?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.



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## New Tax Bill

The House on Monday, 20 July, passed and sent to the Senate the Revenue Act of 1942, after amending it to raise the excess profits tax on corporations from 87 1/2 per cent to 90 per cent.

Final vote on the bill was 395 to 2. Provisions of the bill affecting service personnel, both as to individual income taxes and as to excises and other levies, were unchanged.

A full description of the measure as it affects service personnel was printed in the 18 July issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

By a special exclusion of \$300 from the gross income of married service personnel and an exclusion of \$250 from the gross income of single service personnel, men in uniform are in effect permitted to compute income tax on last year's basis of exemptions—\$1,500 for married taxpayers and \$750 for single taxpayers. Exemptions for the population as a whole have been lowered to \$1,200 for married and \$500 for single taxpayers.

All taxpayers will pay 6 per cent normal tax, instead of last year's 4 per cent. Surtaxes and excises also have been greatly increased.

The Senate Finance Committee is expected to hold at least a month of open and closed meetings on the bill before it reports it to the Senate. A number of changes are likely, but present indications are that no alteration will be made in individual income tax rates. The lowered exemptions have been criticized, but most of the critics themselves state that they see no alternative to lowering of exemptions in wartime.

## Older Army Bandmen

The War Department has directed that future requirements for bandmen for non-combatant installations will, whenever possible, be filled from limited service personnel in the Army and from men between 45 and 50 years of age who voluntarily enlist for such duty.

## B-17 Fights 23 Japanese

The story of a dramatic air battle against terrific odds in which an AAF Flying Fortress (B-17) battled 23 enemy fighter planes through two hours of intensive struggle has been released by the War Department.

Capt. Frank D. Sharp, AC, of Salem, Ore., piloted a B-17 in a bombing raid over Rangoon, India. His ship was attacked by 23 Japanese fighters and in the next two hours shot down four in flames before the American Fortress guns were silenced in action. During this time, one gunner was killed and four members of the crew injured. Then the pilot succeeded in landing his plane after six members

of the crew, including two injured, had bailed out. The pilot and his co-pilot made their way back to their command despite injuries from Japanese bullets.

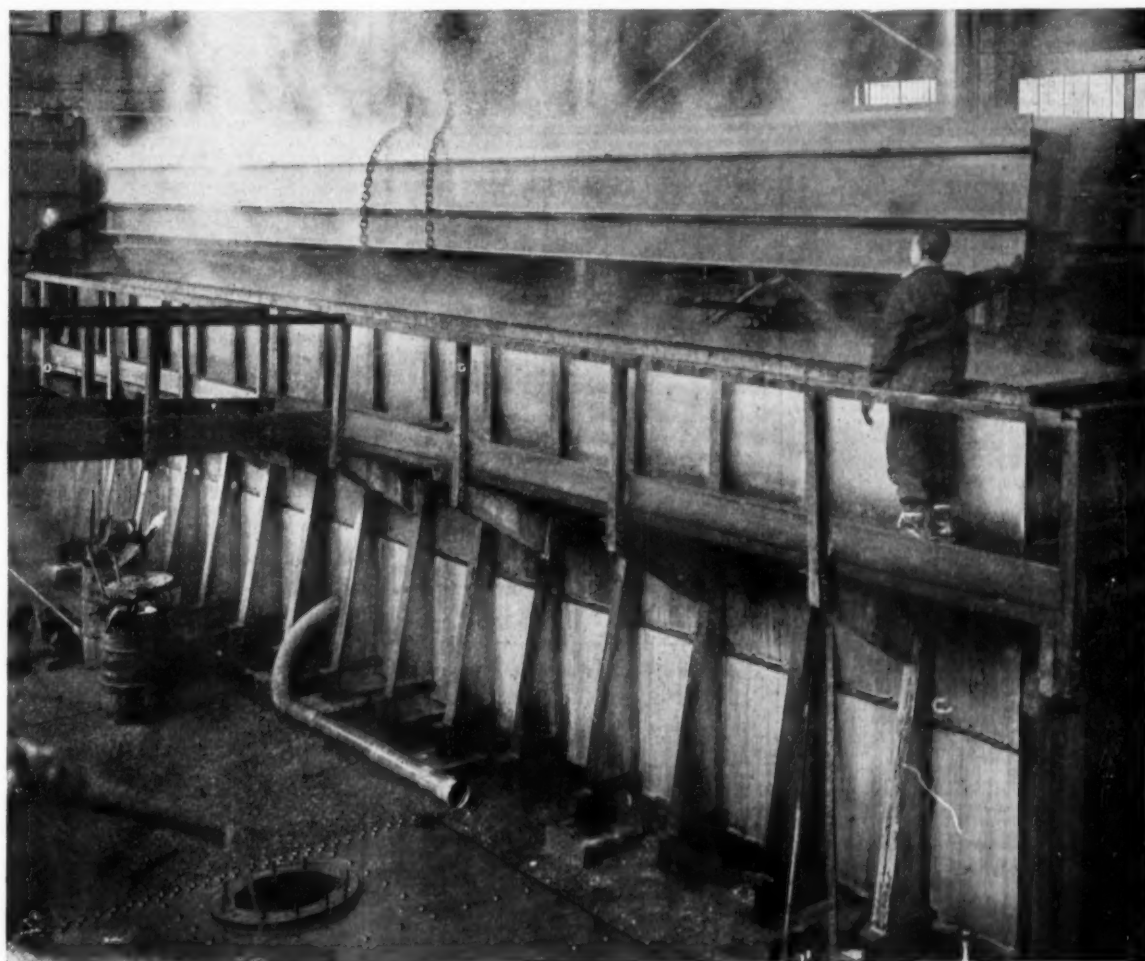
## National Sojourners Convention

The National Sojourners, meeting in annual convention at St. Louis, Mo., 21-23 May, elected officers for 1942-1943, and selected Cleveland as the meeting place for the 23rd convention, setting 20 and 21 May 1943 as the date.

Forty-two chapters were represented at the 1942 convention.

New officers are: Maj. William M. Brown, Spec.-Res., Searsdale, N. Y., na-

tional president; Maj. Gen. Charles H. Lyman, USMC, San Diego, Calif., first vice president; Capt. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., USN, Long Beach, Calif., second vice president; Col. E. G. Rarey, FA-Ret., Cleveland, Ohio, third vice president; Col. George F. Unmacht, CWS, USA, Honolulu, T. H., secretary-treasurer; Ch. (Lt. Col.) Alfred C. Oliver, Manila, P. I. [address as listed when proceedings were printed in May 1942], was chosen chaplain; Brig. Gen. R. S. Abernethy, Ret., Newport News, Va., was named historian; Col. John A. Smith, USA-Ret., Washington, D. C., is judge advocate, and Col. Montgomery E. Leary, Med.-Res., Rochester, N. Y., is surgeon.



## Dipping an aircraft carrier's ribs in "fire-water"

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veloped a steel tank for strength, lined with hard rubber to hold acid, protected by layers of soft rubber and brick sheathing, with a special expansion joint to prevent cracks. That's the tank steel mills have used to prepare sheets for your automobile.

As alloy steels have developed, with more virulent acids used for cleaning them, B. F. Goodrich engineers have developed new compounds to stand these stronger acids even at boiling point.

Today stout ribs for warships are more important than ever, but delays for tank repairs can't be tolerated. So practically every big steel

company and shipbuilding company have these newest B. F. Goodrich tanks, assuring uninterrupted service in speeding navy steel that will be clean, safe and sturdy. The B. F. Goodrich Company, National Sales and Service Division, Akron, Ohio.



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### U. S. Official Communiques NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 96, 17 July 1942

1. In early June, Japanese naval forces made a two-pronged thrust at our westernmost possessions, Midway and the Aleutian chain. The presence in each attacking force of troop transports indicated that these attacks were aimed at capture and occupation. The thrust at Midway was made by approximately 80 ships including 4 carriers, at least 3 battleships, and a large number of cruisers, destroyers and transports.

A simultaneous thrust was made on the Aleutians employing a far smaller force of

approximately 2 small carriers, 2 seaplane tenders, several cruisers and destroyers and from 4 to 6 transports. The size of the forces involved shows the attack on Midway to have been the primary objective.

2. The attack on Midway was repelled as described in Navy Department Communiqué No. 97. A resume of operations in the Aleutian Islands to date is given in the following paragraphs.

3. The first attack on Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears was made at about 6 A. M. on 3 June, concurrently with the early stages of the Japanese attack on Midway. Five waves of three planes each, launched from carriers

to the Southward of Dutch Harbor, participated in the 20 minute attack, which was concentrated on Dutch Harbor and the nearby Army Station at Fort Mears.

4. Three U. S. destroyers, an Army transport, a minesweeper and a Coast Guard cutter were in the harbor, as well as an old station ship, the Northwestern, which had been beached and was used as barracks for contractors' personnel. The attack was not unexpected, and anti-aircraft crews, who were at their battle stations, both aboard the ships and at the shore batteries, opened fire 5 minutes before the first bomb was dropped. To obtain maneuverability the ships present got underway, continuing their anti-aircraft fire. No ship was hit during the raid. Two of the attacking aircraft were shot down.

5. A few barracks and warehouses at Fort Mears and Dutch Harbor were bombed and set afire and a Navy patrol plane which was about to take off with official mail was strafed.

6. On 4 June, Army bombers and Navy patrol planes located and attacked the enemy carriers which had launched the attacking planes. Several bomb and torpedo attacks were made but results could not be observed.

7. One enemy plane was shot down during the several reconnaissance flights which the Japanese made over the Dutch Harbor area following the initial raid.

8. About 5 P. M. on 4 June, 18 carrier-based bombers and 16 fighters attacked the installations at Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears. This attack was made simultaneously with an attack on the Army post at Fort Glenn, about 70 miles west of Dutch Harbor on the island of Unalakleet, where nine enemy fighters strafed shore installations. Two of the attacking planes were shot down by Army pursuit planes and the remaining 7 withdrew without inflicting damage.

9. The alarm at Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears was sounded well in advance of the attack and the enemy was met with heavy anti-aircraft fire from ship and shore batteries. The station ship Northwestern was bombed and destroyed by fire. A warehouse and a few fuel oil tanks were hit and set afire, and one empty aircraft hangar was hit.

10. Casualties amounted to approximately 44 military and Naval personnel killed and 49 wounded, and one civilian employee killed.

11. Since 4 June there have been no further attacks on Dutch Harbor, Fort Mears, Fort Glenn or any other U. S. Military installations in Alaska or the Aleutian Islands.

12. Our Naval patrol planes, Army bombers and submarines, under the unified command of the Navy have conducted the following attacks on the enemy forces which have made landings in the westernmost island groups which include Attu and Kiska.

(a) On 5 June Army aircraft attacked on enemy cruiser with undetermined results.

(b) On 11 June a Naval patrol plane reported enemy forces in Kiska Harbor. During the night this force was attacked by patrol planes and Army bombers. Results were not observed.

(c) On 12 June enemy ships were observed at both Attu and Kiska and about 20 tents and temporary structures were observed on the shore at Kiska. The enemy ships at Kiska were attacked by long range Army aircraft and hits were made on the ships in the harbor but the exact extent of the damage could not be determined.

(d) Various bombing and reconnaissance missions against Kiska were conducted in the week from 12 to 18 June with no important results or major changes in the situation. Weather prevented observation of Attu.

(e) On 18 June the ships in Kiska were bombed by Army aircraft, resulting in the sinking of one transport near the center of the harbor.

(f) All operations from 21 June to 3 July have been covered by Navy Department Communiqué No. 94.

(g) On 4 July U. S. submarines torpedoed three destroyers off Kiska, sinking two and leaving the third badly damaged. A third destroyer was sunk by a U. S. submarine off Agattu.

(h) On 5 July a U. S. submarine torpedoed and is believed to have sunk a fourth Japanese destroyer off Kiska.

(i) On 6 July Army aircraft dropped 56 bombs on the enemy shore installations at Kiska.

(j) On 11 July Army aircraft bombed an enemy cruiser in Kiska with undetermined results.

(k) Since 11 July there has been no material change in the general situation. 13. The military results of the Aleutian campaign to date are as follows:

(a) The enemy inflicted minor damage to the Naval Station at Dutch Harbor and the Army post at Fort Mears but did not seriously impair their military effectiveness.

(b) The enemy has occupied the undefended islands of Attu, Kiska and Agattu in the westernmost tip of the Aleutian chain and has constructed temporary living facilities ashore.

(c) At least seven enemy aircraft have been destroyed and our pilots' reports indicate damage and possible destruction of several

others. A number of our aircraft have been lost.

(d) As previously reported, the following damage has been inflicted on the enemy naval forces since 3 June:

Sunk	Damaged
3 destroyers	4 cruisers
1 transport	3 destroyers
	1 gunboat
	1 transport

14. Operations against the enemy in this area continue.

21 July 1942

#### North Pacific Area:

1. U. S. submarines have sunk three Japanese destroyers in the vicinity of Kiska in the Aleutian Islands.

2. These sinkings are in addition to those previously announced in Navy Department communiques.

3. Several air attacks against enemy-occupied Kiska Island have been made recently by long-range Army bombers. These attacks have centered on the enemy encampment at Kiska and on ships in Kiska harbor. It has been impossible to observe and appraise the results of these raids.

4. U. S. Army and Navy aircraft are continuing joint operations against the enemy forces occupying islands in the western Aleutians.

#### LT. GEN. STILWELL'S HQ. CHINA

20 July 1942

On July 18 Allied bombers attacked a Japanese air field at Canton. The Japanese were completely surprised and between fifty and sixty planes were caught massed on the field. Bombs hit among the planes and six fires were left burning on the field when the bombers departed.

On July 19 Allied planes again bombed Japanese Army headquarters at Linchuan with excellent results. A number of fires were started in the vicinity of the target.

There were no losses to Allied aircraft during these operations.

21 July 1942

On July 20 American bombers with pursuit escort bombed and sank two Japanese vessels of about 1,000 to 2,000 tons in the vicinity of Kluksiang, in Kiangsi. There was no damage to American aircraft.

#### GEN. MacARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA

19 July 1942

Northeastern Sector: An Allied air unit bombed the airdrome at Kleta (on Bougainville Island).

Northwestern Sector: Activity was limited to reconnaissance.

21 July 1942

Northeastern Sector—Port Moresby: Twenty-six enemy heavy bombers, escorted by fifteen Zeros, raided the airdrome. Damage was light.

Northwestern Sector: Allied activity was limited to reconnaissance.

22 July 1942

Northeastern Sector—Ambasi Buna: Allied bombers attacked an enemy convoy offshore and scored a direct hit on one transport.

#### Honor Mother of 4 Soldiers

Mrs. Frank Drake, of San Francisco, Calif., mother of three West Point graduates and wife of a fourth Military Academy graduate, has been awarded a four-star "emblem of honor" pin by Mayor Rossi, of that city.

Mrs. Drake's family are all West Pointers.

Her husband, Col. Frank Drake, was a veteran of World War I and was organizer and for five years commandant of R.O.T.C. at the University of San Francisco. He was commander of the 500th Coast Artillery, at Ft. Cronkhite.

Two sons, Maj. Leland R. Drake and Capt. Frank Drake are Coast Artillery men, and a third son, Robert E. Drake, is a cadet at the Military Academy.

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## SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children and members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic solving the problem of child education. This Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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Catalog, Box 404L  
S. Cochran, Lt. Comdr. USN (Ret.) U.S.N.A. '08  
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#### SEVERN SCHOOL

Highly specialized preparation for Annapolis, West Point, Coast Guard Academy, college. Small classes. Maximum individual attention. Accredited. Near Annapolis. Athletics. Summer session. Twenty-ninth year. Catalog. Rolland M. Teel, Box 100, Severna Park, Md.

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#### Admiral Farragut Junior School

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Accredited college preparatory with military training. Graduates now doing successful work in 63 colleges and universities. Reserve Officers Training Corps. Aviation ground course. All sports. Famous for skiing, platoon drill on skis, swimming. Golf. 135-acre campus. Special rates to sons of Army and Navy officers. Catalog. Brigadier-General A. L. Singleton, U.S.A. (Ret.) Supt., Box N, Manlius, N. Y.

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invite requests for catalogues and information. In writing, kindly mention The Journal.



## USMC Fighter-Writers

PREPARED by many weeks of intensive training, a group of fighter-writers belonging to the United States Marine Corps is about to be introduced to the world.

And what are fighter-writers?

They are about 60 young men who have gained experience in the fields of letters and journalism, who have enlisted in the Marine Corps for the duration of the present troubles in many parts of the world, and who have been taught additional knowledge in the fields of war.

Forming a unique band, these fighter-writers will be detailed to all scenes of action. They will be infiltrated into all branches and stations of the Marine Corps.

But Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, USMC, Director of the Division of Public Relations at Marine Corps Headquarters made it clear that this group of writers who can fight will be all who can be taken on. In plainer words—and he always uses them most pointedly—General Denig says: "It will be of no use for any recruits to seek assignments to this duty because we have a competent enlistment at the present time that will be sufficient."

When the war was suddenly thrust on the United States, members of the Public Relations staff evolved this idea that is about to be carried out. The Marines were impounded by news-writers and artists and magazine contributors for assignments to duty.

After much weeding out, the candidate fighter-writers were chosen and brought together at Parris Island, S. C., for training. There they were given the regulation "boot camp"—in the lingo of the Marines, a "boot" is a raw rookie who "knows nothing about life"—and after two solid months of this drilling, day in and day out, they were brought to Washington.

Here they have been going through the mental calisthenics of their new calling. It is an indoctrination course. They are being taught such things as military policies, customs, courtesies, regulations, behavior and the technique of speed on typewriters.

In the next few days these fighter-writers are to join fighting commands and assume their duties of (first) fighters and (second) writers. They will shoulder arms and join their squads as fighters. No quarter will be shown them by the other Marines. Every man among them must do his daily work in the field, in the camp, on the march.

After these duties are completed, they then will turn to such things as daily reports on maneuvers, on camp life and on battles. These records will be forwarded by their commanding officers to headquarters and used by the Public Relations branches as (first) a part of the war record of the Corps and (second) for republication if that is deemed advisable.

One of the points about this force is that it is an enlisted group, and as such its actions are to be held amenable to military rule. The mere fact that they are writers does not give the members any special rights or duties or privileges.

As General Denig says: "We expect to make records of the Marines worth reading, but we are not going to digress and allow our fighter-writers to become writer-fighters. There is a difference, you know."

## Curtail Civil Flying

Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA, commanding the First Army, has clamped down on non-essential flying in his area. He has forbidden useless flights in the section extending 200 miles to sea and inland for distances varying from 20 to 150 miles in the vital defense section extending from the frontier of Canada to Carolla, N. C.

Within this zone he has practically banned all civil flying, except scheduled routes of commercial air lines plus necessary flights of the Civil Air Patrol. Establishing rigid control of flying, General Drum specifically forbade these activities as "jeopardizing the air defense":

(1) Civil flight training, including Civil Pilot Training Schools.

(2) Civil photographic, news, commuting, pleasure and other miscellaneous flights.

(3) Army and Navy primary, basic and advanced flying training, other than operational training.

"All other flying, Army, Navy and civil, within the area, is restricted to that which is necessary to the war effort," said General Drum.

All aviators intending to fly outside a five-mile radius of an airport must submit flight plans to the Regional Information Center and must have its approval before the flight begins. The plan submitted must include cruising altitude and speed, the point where it is intended to land first, the time of departure, estimated elapsed time of the flight, its route, and reasons why the flight is to be made. Once in the air, the pilot must restrict

his flight to a six-mile lane for 30 miles in all directions from these radio range stations: Portland, Me., Boston, Providence, Hartford, Elizabeth, N. J., Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk and Charleston, S. C.

Carriers must make certain that, while operating within 30 miles of these range stations, no passenger can see the ground until the aircraft has landed or has reached a point beyond this 30-mile limit.

The commercial planes have been following this system for months, shading windows of aircraft passing over the zones. Regular channels for ingress and egress are followed. If any plane is forced off its path it must report all facts instantly to the radio station nearest it.

General Drum's order says "all persons, military or civilian, except members of anti-aircraft artillery units, are prohibited from firing at any aircraft, balloon or dirigible, or at any parachutists unless it or they are first positively identified as an enemy." Furthermore, it reads: "Aircraft violating these regulations will be intercepted and forced to the ground by pursuit aircraft. Disciplinary action will be taken against the military personnel. Civilian personnel involved will be prosecuted."

His authority to create this vital defense area is found in the War Department circular dated 11 March, 1942, establishing an Eastern Air Defense Zone running from Canada to Key West, thence north along the west coast of Florida to the Apalachicola River. The inland limit of the zone created by General Drum is a line from Weston, Me., on the Canadian frontier, to Sebago, Me., thence to Grafton, Mass., thence to Pottstown, Pa., passing south to Middleburg, Va., thence to Franklin, Va., and on to Corolla, N. C.

Two things have already been observed as the result of this order: the general improvement of the Aircraft Warning Service and a lessening of parachutist scares in the East.

## Recruiting by Radio

Navy Recruiting Bureau is occupied each Saturday afternoon between 4:05 and 4:20 P. M., presenting "Man Your Battle Stations." It is on Jerry Lawrence's "Moonlight Saving Time" program over stations receiving station WOL. Radio's leading actors, writers and producers have united behind the Blue-jackets in presenting the recorded programs.

## Urges Unified Command

Mr. Wendell Willkie, 1940 Presidential nominee, declared late last week that the appointment of a single head to command our Army, Navy and Air forces was a vital necessity to victory in the war. He stated that he favored the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur to this post.

Mr. Willkie told Los Angeles, Calif., reporters that he considered selection of a Supreme Military Commander for all United Nations Armies, Navies and Air Corps as inevitable.

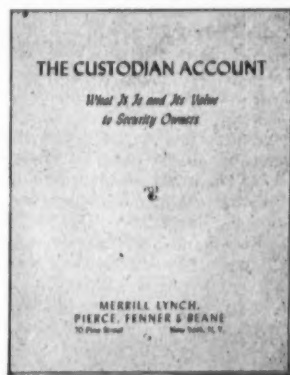
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## WALL STREET

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—Upon the battle of the Atlantic, even more than that waging in Russia, the eyes of world statesmen are fixed at this moment. Admittedly, American production is leaping, but military and naval leaders realize that equipment absent from the field of battle is useless. Ship losses have reached the danger point which almost forced England to surrender during World War I; in the first week of July they were the highest yet experienced by the United Nations, and the months ahead are bleak unless corrective measures shall be promptly adopted. Because of the white nights of the Arctic, the southward movement of ice fields and the vicinity of German air and naval bases in Norway, the passage of convoys to Murmansk is fraught with constant air and sea attacks, and they have taken large toll. Off the Atlantic Coast, enemy submarines are intercepting vessels en route to England, to the Near East and to India, and precious supplies are being sunk. German submarines are being destroyed or captured, and the yards in Germany are being bombed. But still the number of these enemy craft is increasing, and making more difficult the curbing of the menace.

Faced with this situation, the American and British Navies are cooperating to make the sea safe for the cargo carriers of the United Nations. They realize that the suggestion of thousands of airplanes to carry freight sounds attractive, but under present conditions the load each of them could fly is small, and the need of fuel would force them to rely upon tankers. Therefore, dependence must continue to be placed on surface craft, and with sinkings exceeding launchings, they must be given better protection. This can be accomplished by an increase in the anti-submarine fleet, made up of warships strong enough to meet enemy U-boats armed with 5-inch guns. The need of such ships is far greater than for the heavier types, and steps are being taken to fulfill it.

The fact is not generally realized that the combined American and British Fleets have so many tasks to perform in all quarters of the world, that the problem Commanders-in-Chief must solve is to make distributions in accordance with the importance of those tasks. Entering into this problem is the matter of bases. For example, the occupation of Greece and Crete by the Germans and Italians facilitated their ability to gain control of the central and a large section of the eastern portion of the Mediterranean, and this has enabled the supply, with some losses, of Rommel's Army in Egypt. However, the British Fleet, including its battleships, has not fled to the Red Sea as has been reported, but is continuing to do effective work in intercepting enemy convoys and in bombarding Libyan ports in German-Italian possession. The continued presence of this Fleet in Mediterranean waters not only exercises a large influence upon Egypt and the Arab world, but is also a threat to enemy bases. These bases must be recaptured in order that British control of the Mediterranean may be regained. This is a task for troops, as experts appreciate, and as Britain lacks them in sufficient numbers, they must be provided by the United States. This again brings us back to the maintenance of adequate shipping. In connection with the Mediterranean situation, our Government and that at Vichy, have reached an impasse regarding the disposition of the French naval forces at Alexandria. With Laval ordering the Commander of the forces to prevent them from falling into British hands, and insisting they shall proceed to the French base at Bizerte, and the American and London Governments equally insistent that an American or some other United Nation port be their destination, it is apparent that destruction of the ships will occur should Rommel endanger Alexandria; and that destruction the British Fleet will effect. It is known that the attitude of Laval was inspired and received the approval of Hitler, and the latter's design was to arouse anti-United Nations sentiment in France, and especially among the officers and men of the French Navy in home waters. The position of this Government was given in a note which, in effect, was an ultimatum, and there is not the slightest possibility that it will be receded from.

The Soviet Government, still able to keep the Red Armies in being and threatened by Japan in Siberia, is continuing to urge the establishment of a second front. To assist that government a new United Nations Commission has been organized, through which personnel and supplies will pass to the Red Armies. It is agreed there is sufficient shipping to handle an expeditionary force landed in France. Because of the longer voyage, an attack upon the Germans in Norway would be costly, and experts are advising against it. The final decision as to the point of debarkation has not been revealed, though unquestionably it has been made. That decision as well as others of a strategic character, is attributed to President Roosevelt about whose designation as Commander-in-Chief of all the United Nations Forces, land, sea, and air, reports are circulating. These reports probably have arisen from the President's appointment of Admiral William D. Leahy to the position of what is in effect Chief of Staff. The nature of the duties the Admiral will perform has been communicated to all our Allies who will cooperate with him. It is evident that gradually the United Nations are working toward the Supreme Command, which is essential for the coordination of the war effort and victory.

Because of the successes the Germans have had in Russia, and various other developments such as, for example, the demand for Britain's abandonment of Indian Government, the President and Secretary Hull deemed it advisable for the latter to make a radio address setting forth the reasons why the twenty-eight nations are fighting against the would-be conquerors and enslavers of the human race. The Secretary truly pointed out that man's innate striving for freedom cannot be extinguished, and that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. He declared there is no chance for liberty for any people anywhere save through the victory of the free peoples, and doubtless he had in mind India, when he made this statement, and this he confirmed by asserting that our purpose is to use our full influence to support attainment of freedom by all peoples, who, by their acts, show themselves worthy of freedom and ready for it. He pointed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter as our guide in the peace to come, and his reference to that of equal access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world, undoubtedly will appeal to the peoples of hostile governments which have been led to believe that war alone could bring them equality of economic opportunity. The Secretary's speech was broadcast in all languages, and backed as it is by the President, it is thought it will have an important influence upon enemy peoples, as unquestionably it will have upon those of the United Nations, including hard-pressed Russia.

Simultaneously with the delivery of Secretary Hull's address, British Foreign Secretary Eden described Britain's after the war policy in a speech at Nottingham,

England. The proposals he made were identical with those set forth by Mr. Hull. It is insisted the utterances of the two statesmen must not be interpreted as a bid for peace, but rather as an exposition of the war aims of the United Nations not only for their own guidance but for the consideration of governments and peoples still neutral.

**Provost Marshal General**—Wartime always is a period when popular imaginations become inflamed, when proper perspectives—so far as enemy treatment of prisoners of war are concerned, for instance—is, at least, difficult. Americans have been regaled with stories of blood-curdling viciousness from our enemies. But reports by the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, to the Office of The Provost Marshal General, SOS, on conditions at Stanley, on the island of Hong Kong, indicate that there, at least, there has been no maltreatment of Americans. The Provost Marshal General's office says:

"The number of Americans interned at Hong Kong is very small and the need for relief is said to be not imminent. The report states there has been no ill treatment of Americans interned in the Stanley Camp and that the lodging, health and general sanitary conditions of the camp are very satisfactory. This camp is equipped with a canteen and a library. Religious services are also available to the internees.

"In commenting on the general situation in Hong Kong, the report states that the supply of medicine and clothing is adequate for the time being. However, the International Red Cross delegates foresee the necessity of replenishing the supply within the next few months.

"While there are no prisoners of war from our Armed Forces interned at the Stanley Camp, the delegates of the International Red Cross have assured The Provost Marshal General that they will visit the prisoner of war camps soon."

**Bureau of Aeronautics**—Twenty-five Naval officers have started training at the Ohio State University, Columbus, O., in one of the most vital subjects connected with the Navy aviation program: namely, accurate perception and identification of plane, ship, and tank silhouettes. The course has been developed by classes of Prof. Samuel Renshaw, professor of Experimental Philosophy at the Ohio State Research Foundation, who will direct the Naval School. The course stresses training in immediate recognition and correct identification of planes in echelon, ships in a convoy or squadron, and tanks and guns in a line or file. After two weeks' intensive study at OSU, the students will be assigned to the Navy's four pre-flight training centers where they will instruct thousands of aviation cadets in the intricacies of identification.

George A. Boerner, who starred at football, basketball and baseball while at the University of Minnesota, has enrolled in the Naval Reserve aviation program and on 3 Sept. will start his work for an officer's commission and the Navy "Wings of Gold." He has been assigned to the Navy Pre-Flight School at Athens, Ga.

Decorating the fuselage of the dive-bomber plane of Lt. (Jg) John A. Leppla of Lima, O., and Aviation Radioman 3rd Cl. John Liska of Los Angeles, Calif., are seven painted tiny Japanese flags to denote the number of Nipponese pilots whose guns were silenced as the "Zero" fighting planes were sent plummeting into the Coral Sea. Ordinarily, a flying man doesn't hold that the bomber has much chance to defeat a fighter. Its task is to bomb ground troops. But these two men bagged seven enemy "Zeroes," as is told by Radioman Liska:

"Our scouting squadron took off from the Lexington on 7 May on what I thought at the time was a routine patrol flight. Not long after leaving the ship I received contact reports on the radio and then we sighted the Japanese fleet and a Jap carrier a few miles behind the fleet.

"Our planes started 'peeling off' for the attack, and the Jap ships scattered. The carrier was the main target, and I could see several near misses splash in the water close to her. As Lieutenant Leppla pulled out of his dive I looked back and saw that our bomb had landed close off the carrier's port quarter.

"All the while the Jap ships were sending up a terrific amount of anti-aircraft fire, and there was a squadron of Jap 'Zero' fighters on our tail. They followed us all the way down in the dive. We leveled off and turned loose a large bomb at a cruiser, but by that time the 'Zeroes' were upon us and I was a little too busy to see whether we hit it.

"There were two 'Zeroes' on our tail and every time they came in I gave them a burst. My gun jammed momentarily and when it was fixed I found that there was only one 'Zero' behind us. Lieutenant Leppla saw the first 'Zero' crash in the water, so I suppose I got him. As we pulled up a 'Zero' crossed our path and Lieutenant Leppla let him have a burst and that was one less Jap to worry about.

"I fired a burst into another 'Zero'—the tracers were plainly visible—and on looking up again the 'Zero' had disappeared. Perhaps the pilot was wounded for I could see no other reason for him to quit the fight. We then reformed and our planes started back towards the Lexington.

"On the way to the carrier I spotted a Jap biplane fighter in the clouds above us and pointed him out to Lieutenant Leppla. We went after him, lost him in the clouds for a moment, found him and gave him a burst. The Jap plane was then lost again. Shortly after that the carrier contacted us, and I remember feeling very much relieved to find out that she was O. K.

"The next day Lieutenant Leppla and I were out on a single plane patrol, but didn't run into anything. On the way back to the ship contact reports on Jap planes kept coming over the radio. They were heading for the Lexington. We came back to find the other planes had gone out after the Japs. We gassed our plane, obtained a sandwich, and left for more patrol.

"Soon we sighted our planes and right after joining them we hit the Japs. From then on things were happening too fast for me to remember just what occurred. It was the biggest melee I've ever seen with planes all over the sky. I have mental pictures of several Jap planes crashing into the sea, and one of our planes crashing. In between bursts from my gun I heard Lieutenant Leppla's guns spitting.

"After getting back to the ship and totaling the scores I found that our plane received credit for seven planes in the two days. Lieutenant Leppla shot down four of those, so I must have gotten the other three."

**Finance Department**—The War Department has released a 22-page regulation concerning lost, destroyed, damaged, or unserviceable property. Designated as AR 55-6640, these regulations supersede those of 2 Sept., 1941, including Circ. No. 66, and section I, Circ. No. 118, 1942.



**Army Air Forces**—One of the largest and fastest planes designed and built for training purposes is the new Fairchild AT-13, a two-engine crew trainer built entirely of Duramold—except for certain members supporting the bombing, machine gun, camera, and other equipment—which has been test-flown at Hagerstown, Md., according to War Department announcement. Vance Breese was at the controls on its first flight which was watched by its designer, Armand Thieblot. The AT-13 was designed to meet the necessity of training bombing crews as a unit. It provides places for bombardier, pilot, co-pilot, navigator, radio-man, machine gunner, and camera man. It is fully equipped with all instruments to enable a training crew to simulate all conditions of a long-range bombing attack. The AAF has ordered this plane from what it saw on the drawing board, and has assured its makers that they will receive plenty of work just as soon as the initial flight conditions have been approved.

The principal characteristic of the new plane is the smooth exterior finish attained through the use of the Duramold process. It is without rivet heads or exterior fastenings of any sort. The after part of the AT-13's fuselage is of true monocoque construction, all stresses being taken in the skin itself without the use of longons or lateral stiffeners except surrounding the openings. While the wings are of more conventional interior construction—using two spars and ribs—the wing skin is also of plywood and thermo setting resins moulded into the necessary compound curved by the Duramold process. The wing skin itself is of sufficient thickness and consequent rigidity to maintain its true curve under flight stress with much less interior stiffening than usual. The entire exterior of the plane is finished in a rubbed aluminum paint with a synthetic resin base, thus giving it exteriorly the appearance of a single piece of polished metal. The interior is finished in a clear resin varnish. The only metal or other strategic material used is in the engine mounts and cowlings, and in the tubular steel members on which the bomb racks, bombsights, machine guns, controls and instrumentation are mounted. The bomb bays carry full loads of practice bombs.

With the approval of Col. Geo. P. Johnson, commanding officer of Bowman Field, Ky., and through the efforts of Sgt. Floyd E. Weidman, a newspaper editor in civil life, the Public Relations Office there has been instrumental in effecting the formation in Louisville of the Army Air Corps Civilian Committee. The committee, believed to be the first of its kind in the nation, is assisting the Army in publicizing requirements for Aviation Cadet training. Bowman Field possesses a permanent Aviation Cadet Examining Board, and also is the Fifth Corps Area enlistment point for glider pilots.

The committee, formed with ten prominent Louisville businessmen as its nucleus, now has a membership of more than fifty and is growing. It meets each Monday noon for luncheon and its personnel includes lawyers, doctors, advertising men, newspapermen, real estate and insurance executives, bankers and mercantile and industrial executives and the heads of the city's two largest radio stations. Members have made brief talks in all the 31 theaters of Louisville, in schools and colleges, at civic clubs, ball games, races, boxing shows and other public gatherings.

The committee recently staged "Army Air Corps Week" in Louisville, with William W. Wyatt, mayor of Louisville, opening the period with an official proclamation. Mayor Wyatt and Maj. James L. Zimmerman, president of the Aviation Cadet Examining Board, launched the week with a fifteen-minute radio program, while five other broadcasts were given later.

The committee has met with such success here that businessmen in Birmingham, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn., Lexington, Bowling Green and Owensboro, Ky., are adopting the committee's methods.

Approximately 600 pounds of strategic metals are being saved in the construction of a B-13 training plane for the AAF by the use of wood, the War Department announces. The metals saved can be applied to the building of fighting planes. Utilization of non-strategic materials has been one of the most important phases of airplane production. The use of plywoods and non-strategic materials is being extended to training airplanes of various types. Experimental models of the BT-13 with the plywood substitutions have been completed and accepted by the Air Forces. The process involves conversion to wood of the outer wing panels, flaps, ailerons, side panels, and the complete monocoque and empennage or tail section of the airplane. Not only is the skin made of plywood but also all of the structural elements, spars, ribs, bulkheads and the like. The absolute minimum of metal has been used in construction of the plywood components and is confined chiefly to fastening devices and fittings.

The pen used by President Roosevelt recently when he signed the new pay bill was loaned to him by men of the AAF Technical Training Command at Chanute Field, Ill. Sent to the White House with the request that it be used in signing the bill, President Roosevelt complied and sent it back to Chanute Field with thanks.

When a private from Madison, Ala., arrived at the Keesler Field, Miss., AAF station recently, he neglected to fill in his father's name on an entrance form. Called in to correct the omission, the private wrote in "Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault." He is Pvt. Charles L. Chennault, third of six sons of the leader of China's famous A.V.G., now a unit of the AAF. Though he hopes to be appointed an aviation cadet, Private Chennault is anxious for some ground crew training first.

Author Thornton Wilder, who won Pulitzer prizes with "Our Town" and "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," has laid aside his pen to serve as a captain in the AAF. He is attending Officer Training school at the Miami Beach, Fla., station.

Col. Walter T. Meyer, commanding officer of the AAF Radio School to be opened at the Stevens and Congress Hotels in Chicago on 1 August, says those huge hostilities will not be any too large for the students and school equipment and the specialist classes that will use them. It will take at least a month to get the hotels in readiness and school will open on 1 Sept. The first group of students will be chosen from Regular Army ranks through screening tests and then will be inducted in weekly contingents until the hotels are filled. The grand ballroom of the Stevens will be turned into a radio laboratory, and all of the large rooms in both it and the Congress will be used for classes and assembly rooms. AAF officers are at the Stevens now, making plans for the scholastic terms. Maj. Gen. F. L. Martin, commander of the 2nd District, AF Technical Training Command at St. Louis, Mo., and Maj. C. F. Carter, post engineer and supply officer, who has been named acting executive of the new school, are being consulted by Colonel Meyer.

The Foreign Service Concentration Command, AAF, has been established in Washington to coordinate the flying groups assigned overseas. It will be moved to Landon Field, O., with headquarters at 309 Vine Street, Cincinnati. Brig. Gen. Wil-

liam Ord Ryan will head the command, and among his assistants will be Colonels Harry A. Johnson, Leslie P. Holcomb, J. L. Loutzenhieser and Malcolm S. Lawton.

**Bureau of Ships**—With every passing week, now, the tempo of ship-launchings is rising. For instance, last week-end, eight vessels took to the deep in different parts of the country. At the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding plant in Washington State, on 17 July 1942, the destroyer Satterlee was launched by the same sponsor, Miss Rebecca Satterlee, who broke the bottle over the prow of a boat named for the same Coast Guardsman in 1918. Miss Satterlee is a teacher at Norwich Academy in Connecticut and was only six years of age when the first Satterlee was launched. That ship was one of the 50 destroyers turned over to the British Navy. This is the first instance, Navy men say, in which one person stood sponsor for two ships named for the same man.

At the Greenport (L. I.) Basin & Construction Company's plant, the mine-sweeper YMS-184 was launched on 18 July with Mrs. Inez Robinson, wife of Rear Adm. Arthur C. Robinson, USN, who captained the USS Marblehead through her tortuous trip back to the States, as the sponsor. And at the same ceremony, Mrs. Joseph Berg, wife of a worker on the boat, sponsored the invasion boat, C-4-002.

But the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock ways at Kearney, N. J., showed how really to start ships when they launched three in 28 minutes on Sunday, 19 July. The same company had launched four on 3 May, so this was not a record, but it did show speed and that is what counts. Mrs. Gregory C. Davidson of New York, widow of the lieutenant commander for whom the ship was named, broke a bottle of champagne over the hull of the USS Davidson at 2:11 p.m.; Mrs. Edward Brayton of Fall River, Mass., former wife of the late Lt. Comdr. Walter A. Edwards, started the USS Edwards down the ways at 2:23 p.m.; and at 2:30 p.m. Mrs. Helen O'Rear Scruggs of Frankfort, Ky., broke the bottle over the USS Sautley, named for her former husband, the late Lt. (jg) Richard C. Sautley.

At South Portland, Me., the same day, two 10,100-ton emergency freighters, the Ocean Rider and the Ocean Athlete, were launched at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding works just 57 days after their keels had been laid. These are for the British Government. The Ocean Rider was sponsored by Mrs. E. T. Rees, of New York, and the other vessel by Mrs. C. W. Bowring, Jr., of the same city, both being wives of directors of the British Ministry of War Transport.

**Chemical Warfare Service**—A new light-weight respirator for military use in sandy and dusty areas has been developed and is now being manufactured by the Chemical Warfare Service, the War Department announces. The respirator, which fits over the nose and mouth, consists of filtering felt mounted on a rubber frame with an inlet and outlet valve. There are no lenses since it is intended to supplement goggles ordinarily worn by truck drivers and others exposed to dust-filled air. The new device is said to be capable of filtering certain kinds of non-toxic smokes, and is adaptable to industrial and peacetime uses.

**Armored Force**—Increasing its strength by more than 25 per cent, the Armored Force has activated the 9th Armored Division at Ft. Riley, Kans., and the 10th at Ft. Benning, Ga. The 9th Division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes and the 10th by Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden. Before many dignitaries, General Keyes handled the activation ceremonies of the 9th Division by addressing the gathering on the parade grounds at Camp Funston (a part of Ft. Riley) and leading the salute of farewell to Brig. Gen. John Coulter, commander of the 2nd Cavalry Division. The 10th Armored Division was officially activated when General Newgarden received the report that all unit cadres were present for duty. Ceremonies were begun with martial music by the 3rd Cavalry Band, and at the completion of the march a brief prayer was said by Ch. (Capt.) D. W. Fielder, Division Chaplain. Then Col. W. S. Fulton, Post Commander, welcomed members of the division to Ft. Benning. This was followed by an eloquent address to officers and men of the new division by General Newgarden.

**Army Ground Forces**—Members of the press who cover the VI Army Corps Maneuvers, now under way in the Carolina area, are not given any special privileges, though they receive housing and food accommodations comparable to those provided officers of Headquarters. The one big objective this year will be to train troops to operate as task forces, says Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Ground Forces. This means a tougher, faster moving maneuver pace for everybody.

The press and radio have made their usual arrangements with the public relations officer of the forces in the field, after being accredited as official correspondents by the War Department Bureau of Public Relations. Actual news from the maneuver area is given out, however, under conditions which parallel as closely as possible actual combat in an active theatre of operations. Vehicles assigned to correspondents are coordinated so that every inch of passenger space of each car is used. Observer's camps for each maneuver group accommodates 100 persons. They are located close to contemplated actions and highways. Such camps are off-limits for all participants, including the press and radio correspondents. Certain facilities, such as large-scale maps showing the current maneuver situation, are furnished by the Army.

**Corps of Engineers**—The Wilmington, Del., sub-office of the Office, Chief of Engineers, will be terminated on 1 Aug., and in its place will be created a new district, the Wilmington, Del., Engineer District, whose function will be to perform necessary liaison between manufacturing facilities in that district and various Districts of the Engineer Department which are charged with construction of Ordnance and Chemical Warfare Plants.

Mr. A. W. Herrington, president of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and technical adviser to Col. Louis A. Johnson on the American Economic Mission to India, has been elected a director of the American Society of Military Engineers. An expert on military transport, he is the president of the Marmon-Herrington Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., now building war vehicles. He served as a captain in the military transport service of the A. E. F. during the last war.

Speaking to the Department of Arkansas American Legion at Ft. Smith, Ark., Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, predicted this week that the end of this war would see the creation of a new Legion—one, he said, "that will wisely build upon your foundations, profiting alike by your successes and the mistakes that inevitably occur in such a gigantic undertaking." He said: "They will carry the story of the necessity of preparedness, and compulsory military training, and the wisdom of eliminating subversive elements before the great forum of the American people."

**Coast Artillery School**—The classes in Coast Artillery being given at Ft. Monroe, Va., have assumed an international air with the recent graduation of a Cuban Army





officer and the beginning of instruction there by four Brazilian Army officers. 1st Lt. Eulogio A. Cantillo comes from La Cubana Fortress in Havana. Having completed the Refresher Course in Seacoast Artillery, he has gone to Camp Davis, N. C., for instruction in anti-aircraft artillery. Lieutenants Joaquin V. Alves, Oly Lopes Dornelles, Jose A. Martins, and Carlos Alvares Noll are the Brazilians from Rio de Janeiro who will follow the Refresher Course with a few months of duty with the United States Coast Artillery.

**Ordnance Department**—Col. Arthur M. Wolff, commanding officer of the Kenosha Ordnance Plant, Kenosha, Wisc., has been assigned to the command of the Milwaukee Ordnance Plant and the Des Moines, Iowa, Ordnance Plant.

Secretary of War Stimson has ordered a round-up of obsolete guns, mortars and vehicles located at Army posts and camps for salvage purposes, according to a War Department announcement which explains that old weapons of "definite historical significance" are exempted. Nevertheless, a wide diversity of old cannon, caissons, and stacked cannon balls of sentimental interest as relics are to be gathered and melted down for new weapons to fight the present enemy, the War Department said.

**Aleutians**—It is not possible to disclose the plans of the Army and Navy in connection with the expulsion of the Japanese from the western tip of the Aleutian Islands, but it may be said the Services are thoroughly cognizant of the importance of such action. Not only in Washington but in the field, the High Command is giving the most careful consideration to the measures already bringing success. Both submarines and planes are continuously attacking, and their offensive will be supplemented effectively by Canadian as well as American forces. This information should put an end to the agitation in Congress, and the concern in the Northwest and Alaska, where the fear is expressed that too little is being done about the North Pacific zone with the result that that zone is open to Japanese advance. Delegate Diamond of Alaska and Representative Coffey of Washington are issuing statements to the effect that the Japanese establishment of installations upon Attu, Siska and Agattu is the first enemy move toward seizure of our northwestern territory, and that it is only wishful thinking to hold that the enemy is acting merely to intercept our planes flying to Siberia. Both these Congressmen insist they are not reflecting upon the courageous officers and men, who are performing heroic work in attacking the Japanese, but they are pointing out our forces have not sufficient strength in personnel and equipment to expel them. They further are claiming that June and July are months relatively free from fog in the Aleutians, and that in any event that kind of weather is as much an advantage or hindrance to the Japanese as to us.

In order to still the fears of the Northwest, the Senate Military Committee agreed to an inquiry by four members, Chandler, of Ky., Kilgore, of W. Va., Wallgren, of Wash., all democrats, and Holman, republican, of Ore. Meeting with this special committee was Assistant Secretary McCloy of the War Department. While Senator Chandler asserted the proposal for the inquiry received generally favorable consideration, it later developed that instead of being granted \$50,000 for expense money, the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses only authorized \$3,000. So the inquiry will be limited much to the satisfaction of the Services which realize the embarrassment that would follow from a probe while they are operating against the enemy.

**Signal Corps**—The showing of a group of Army training films to a gathering of representatives from all Latin-American Embassies and Military Missions at the National Archives recently has resulted in a decision to expand further the program for recording new sound tracks for these films in order that they may be shown to Spanish and Portuguese audiences.

Brig. Gen. James A. Code, jr., Deputy Chief Signal Officer, presided at the special showing, which had been arranged by Col. Theodore Babbitt of the General Staff.

In addition to the Spanish and Portuguese film tracks, the War Department has recorded certain of its training films in Russian and Chinese. Thus, the soldiers of these United Nations learn visibly how to operate most efficiently the equipment which we are sending them.

The Signal Corps has opened a special training school in New York for the instruction of Armored Force mechanics in the maintenance of a recently adopted system of static-free radio communication. The school is operated with the cooperation of the Western Electric Co., and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Speaking at the opening ceremonies of the school, Col. Jay D. B. Lattin, Chief of the Military Training Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, stressed: "The best tanks and the finest artillery in the world are of little value unless their action is timed, coordinated, and synchronized so as to strike the enemy where he is most vulnerable." Colonel Lattin reminded that Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, who perfected the superheterodyne radio receiving circuit while serving with the Signal Corps in France during the World War, gave the War Department full use of his newly developed system of frequency-modulated radio, asking no royalties. His system has been put in use to give Armored Force vehicles a communications system free of static caused by electrical disturbances set up by the vehicles themselves.

Maj. Gen. Walter E. Prosser, commanding officer of the Midwestern Signal Corps School, Camp Crowder, Mo., announced that nearly 200 civilian instructors in radio and electricity are "urgently" needed, as a result of military exigencies which necessitate the transfer of military faculty personnel to combat duties. Persons accepted for these positions under Civil Service regulations will be performing a vital service by relieving men for more urgent assignments, the Signal Corps said. Use of civilian instructors has been proven valuable at the Eastern Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

**Quartermaster Corps**—Deliveries have already begun on the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton (4x4) truck, according to an official announcement. This truck is a revised and improved edition of the smaller  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck which it will eventually replace. It carries three times the load of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton jeep and like the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck comes in four body types—command, weapons carrier, carryall and ambulance.

The new truck has three distinct advantages over the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck—a lower silhouette, a shorter wheel base and larger tires. It has a heavier, stronger steering gear with a thicker steering arm. It holds 30 gallons of gas compared to the 25-gallon capacity of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck. The  $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck has a load capacity of 1,500 pounds in comparison with the 1,000-pound capacity of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton model.

The War Department this week told the story of the mule-skinner and the Army. It revealed how their peculiar talents are being utilized in the Animal Transport Division where safe delivery of supplies to remote or isolated outposts of the Army

"may well depend on the knowledge of how to throw a diamond hitch and handle a pack mule."

Pack trains are found generally with Quartermaster squadrons of Cavalry divisions. Fully equipped and trained pack troops are also maintained for emergency and casual duty in the United States, while others are in active service in Panama and Puerto Rico.

Recruits for these specialized Army units are carefully selected, usually from enlisted men who have had civilian experience in this field for it is said that a good mule-skinner "is born, not made." They must have had at least three years' experience in this kind of work. In addition to standard Army physical qualifications, the personnel must be above average strength in the back, legs and arms for they have to be able to not only handle heavy cumbersome packs but endure long marches over rough terrain if necessary. Despite his eccentric nature, the War Department says, the mule is by far the best animal for freighting purposes. A hybrid animal, a cross between the gentle horse and the sturdy ass, he is harder than either, requires less feed and attention and possesses the ability to travel trails where no horse could stand.

Men selected for this work receive rigorous training according to their designated duties, as packers, cargadors, pack drivers and pack masters. Under supervision of a cargador, the packers make up the cargo into compact bundles and sling them to the back of the animal. Precision is demanded for the fully loaded pack animal carries up to 300 pounds, according to length of march as well as condition of the route. The load must be distributed evenly and lashed tightly into place to forestall slipping or rubbing—even slight friction will produce a sore spot sufficient to take an animal out of service for several months.

Best rifle shots for the current period at Camp Lee, Va., is Company B, 9th Colored Quartermaster Training Regiment, to whose commanding officer, Capt. R. G. Riggs, jr., Maj. Gen. James E. Edmonds, post commanding general, has presented a silver cup. Pvt. Robert T. Garland, 7th QM Training Regt., shot the highest individual score. Col. Allan J. Kennedy, his commanding officer, presented him with the expert rifleman's medal, and a check for \$20.

New type heels, half rubber with wooden cores, will be substituted next month for the whole rubber heels now used on service shoes purchased by the Army's Quartermaster Corps, according to an announcement from First Corps Area Headquarters. Use of crude rubber in heels for service shoes was recently discontinued by the Quartermaster Corps and additional savings of reclaimed rubber will result from this latest change, according to Army officers.

**Military Mail**—The War Department reports that V-mail facilities are now in operation to and from London, Cairo, Melbourne, New York, San Francisco, and Honolulu. As yet indefinite are the dates when this service, whereby letters to and from soldiers overseas are microfilmed, will be extended to Wellington, New Zealand, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, and Iceland. It is expected that two-way operation of the new mail service at Bombay, India, will be in service by next month. It is disclosed further that the Army will operate this service for Navy personnel stationed at points where films are microfilmed.

The War Department meantime has instructed commanding officers to make certain that mail, addressed to an individual or organization which has moved, be carefully and correctly readdressed. In cases when units are temporarily stationed at a point where there is no permanent post, camp, or station, and the entire unit is moved, the postmaster will forward the mail.

The Navy this week announced organization of a postal service for the benefit of prisoners and internees between Basle and Tokyo via Istanbul, Tiflis and Siberia. This service contacts points in Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhaline, Kwantung territory, Shanghai, Hong Kong and other occupied territories.

For the purpose of expediting mail to persons in the prison camps, Army officials have set up in Chicago a censorship office through which all mail of this type must be cleared.

Correspondence for prisoners and internees in camps of which the address has already been communicated should be sent direct to these camps.

Correspondence for prisoners and internees in territories where this postal service has been established but where the camps are not yet known, but which are supposed already to be in existence should be addressed to the Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo. In cases of this type the name of the territory should be clearly indicated on the envelope.

To facilitate censorship all correspondence should be written in a clear and brief manner and as far as possible should be typed. The notation "Prisoners of War Correspondence" (Service des Prisonniers de Guerre) should be placed on the envelope to prisoners and internees. Cables can be sent through the American Red Cross.

**Civilian Conservation Corps**—Congressional disapproval having ended its existence, the Civilian Conservation Corps is now turning over its clothing, machinery, and equipment to the Army. Already a large percentage of bedding and towels has been transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, including 204,000 blankets, 336,000 sheets, 200,000 bath towels, and 171,000 comforts.

The CCC clothing recently turned over to the Army includes: 160,000 raincoats; 92,000 mackinaws; 81,000 woolen trousers; 408,000 cotton khaki white trousers; 200,000 cotton khaki shirts; 400,000 pairs of cotton undershirts; 300,000 cotton undershirts; 300,000 woolen undershirts; 6,000 white aprons; 400,000 pairs of denim work jumpers, and 300,000 denim coats.

**Adjutant General's Department**—Effective measures to conserve filing space of voluminous records was described by the War Department yesterday in an announcement which reported that the centralized system for microfilming, supervising and disposing of non-current records is now in successful operation.

Maj. Gen. James A. Ullo, The Adjutant General, has designated Col. Thomas M. Spaulding, AGD, as Director of Records. Under the direct supervision of Capt. Daniel F. Noll, microfilming of Army records will be done centrally at a plant in Alexandria, Va.

Significance of the microfilming process in the conservation of space and equipment is understood in the light of the War Department's report that filming of the muster rolls and rosters of all Army organizations from the period 1912 through 1938 has condensed into two ordinary size file cabinets paper records occupying approximately 4,000 square feet of floor space. Similarly, 100 tons of Engineer Corps records have been microfilmed, and approximately 1,000 steel filing cases have been thus relieved for other uses.



Meanwhile, Colonel Spaulding discloses that 3,000,000 pounds of nonessential records were disposed of with Congressional sanction last year in one branch of the Adjutant General's Office.

**Army Specialist Corps**—Deputy Director William O. Hotchkiss, ASC, in an address this week before the Engineers' Civic Affairs Council of Philadelphia, Pa., said that in some instances Army officers and enlisted men will be subject to orders by members of the ASC. He said such an instance would be when an ASC officer is charged with the operation of a training school, arsenal or other activity. He said that "arms and ammunition will not be issued to members of the Corps."

The uniform of an officer of the ASC, Dr. Hotchkiss said, "is basically the same, except for distinctive insignia, as that of officers of the Army of the United States." Members of the Corps will provide uniforms at their own expense.

Mr. Frank P. Muto, who has been working in the War Department as a civilian since April 1941, has been appointed a captain in the ASC and assigned to the Pictorial Branch, War Department Bureau of Public Relations. His duties will require him to enter combat zones, the War Department said. Captain Muto was a noted news photographer in civilian life.

**Medical Department**—Brig. Gen. Addison D. Davis, commandant of the Medical Field Service School, welcomed a group of Maryland farmers this week who came to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for a demonstration on farm sanitary measures. Capt. Jack W. Regan, post medical inspector and an instructor in the Department of Sanitation at the school, supervised the demonstration, which was followed by a ceremonial parade.

The farmers were shown cheap, easily constructed, yet highly efficient measures employed by the Army in controlling flies. According to an announcement from Carlisle, "the danger of flies carrying disease viruses and germs is of special concern since medical research has discovered evidence that the fly carries the dreaded infantile paralysis virus."

Two hundred and thirty-eight men of the Medical Department have been graduated from the Officer Candidate School at the Medical Replacement Training Center, Camp Berkeley, Tex., and have been commissioned second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps. Average age for the group is 26 years, while 65 per cent of the new officers attended colleges throughout the country.

Serving as contract surgeons with the WAAC at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, are Dr. Mary L. Moore, Rifle, Colo., and Dr. Elizabeth Garber, Chicago, Ill.

**Army Depot Service**—The General Depot service of the Services of Supply has been abolished and its functions transferred to the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, it was revealed this week. Col. Robinson E. Duff, director of the General Depot service, and Lt. Col. Lane A. Cricher, deputy director, have assumed new duties in the Operations Division at Services of Supply Headquarters.

Created with the establishment of the Services of Supply on 9 March, 1942, this office was charged with supervision of activities at the Army's general depots and the 11 war depots expected to be placed in operation in September.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the functions of the General Depot service will be placed under Col. J. W. G. Stephens, QMC, Chief of Depot Operations Division, Storage and Distribution Service, Office of the Quartermaster General. It would not be surprising, in view of the expanded importance of Colonel Stephens' office, to see it set up as a separate service of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Of course, the Quartermaster Depot Operations Division has charge of activities at the Quartermaster Depots throughout the country.

**Judge Advocate General's Department**—The War Department has published regulations, AR 410-5, concerning litigation which supersede AR 210-75, 16 May 1928. These regulations explain litigation functions of The Judge Advocate General; reports on legal actions; subpoenas by civil courts for production of books, records, documents, and attendance of witnesses; and employment of civil counsel.

**Chaplains**—The most recent news bulletin of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains stresses that the correct title of address is "Chaplain Smith" and

not "Major Smith" or "Colonel Smith." "Unofficially and informally," the Bulletin relates, "a Chaplain may be referred to as 'Father' or as 'Padre' or as 'Rabbi' or as 'Reverend,' although the last is not really good usage at any time. There is no truth in the report that recent orders permit Catholic Chaplains to be addressed as 'Father' officially."

### "All the World's Aircraft"

American designers of the Fortress bombers are vindicated in the opinion of Sir Charles Bruce-Gardner, chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, who writes in Jane's "All the World's Aircraft, 1941" that heavy bombers are the most useful components of any nation's air forces. The only competitor, thinks this British publication which has just been issued, is the fighter plane powerful enough to meet raiders at any height.

"They have justified the greatly increased man hours, far greater tonnage, valuable material and more elaborate equipment," says Sir Charles. "Their results in operation have encouraged the decision that the United States press forward with plans to build no fewer than 1,000 four-engine bombers every month, many of them Liberators (Consolidated B-24's) and Flying Fortresses (Boeing B-17's) for the Royal Air Force—a colossal job in addition to all the other help we are getting from America."

The large bomber beats its predecessors in load, speed and range, according to this publication. Even more important, possibly, is the fact that the Fortresses and Liberators reduce the traffic density over the target—and when about 1,000 aircraft concentrate on a relatively small area within a period of half an hour, traffic becomes a vital problem. Heavier planes mean fewer craft for the same weight of bombs.

Characteristics of fighter planes recently have been greater fire power, better armor, more speed, and higher ceilings.

Reviewing the battle of the skies, the volume says that up to 1 Jan. 1942 the RAF shot down 8,574 Axis craft while losing 3,692, and that the British Fighter Command, auxiliary anti-aircraft, and balloon defenses had accounted for 1,394

Axis craft over Britain in 1941, while Great Britain lost 559 over their home shores in 1941.

Germany's potent Focke-Wulf 190 is credited with a speed of 370 mph at 19,000 feet with a ceiling of 40,000 feet, which height is the greatest listed.

Britain's Spitfire V, which is faster than the original Spitfire's 387 mph, is now armed with two 20-mm. cannon and four machine guns. The Whirlwind, which is Britain's new two-motored day-and-night fighter, is armed with four 20-mm. cannon and its enemies have said it has a speed exceeding 353 mph at 16,400 feet.

Few details are given of new American planes. The Thunderbolt (Republic P-47B) fighter, which is one of the prides of our AAF, "is heavily armored, has bullet-proof fuel tanks, and carries powerful armament of large and small caliber machine guns," says the year-book. Other details given are of Curtiss P-40F, which it says has increased its fire power by over 450% over the original P-40.

Considerable space is given to the Hawker Hurricane, which is Britain's aerial jack of all trades. This, like the American planes, promises increased performance in the next six months, said the review.

Little space is given Russian, Japanese and Italian craft. Of the Mitsubishi "Zero" fighter, Jane's says "no publishable details are available."

### 100% War Bond Purchases

The 58th Service Squadron, McChord Field, Wash., reports 100 per cent subscription to war bond purchases by its 327 officers and enlisted men.

The command is making monthly allotments of \$1,710, which is 10 per cent of the squadron's pay roll.

## THE 5 CROWNS THROW TOUGHNESS OVERBOARD

We're presenting three features today  
That whiskey-wise people okay...  
The end of old TOUGHNESS—  
A blend without roughness—  
A bottle you'll love to display!

Yes—FINER 5 Crown is the most  
Delicious that blending can boast,  
And the bottle—brand new—  
Does the honors for you,  
Which explains why we call it the "HOST"!

# THE FINER Seagram's 5 Crown

The advertisement features a cartoon character, a man in a suit, who is being thrown overboard by a large, muscular man. The cartoon character is holding a bottle of Seagram's 5 Crown whiskey. The large man is holding a sign that says "Now in the New Host Bottle". The cartoon character is also holding a sign that says "Seagram's 5 Crown". The large man is also holding a sign that says "Seagram's 5 Crown". The cartoon character is also holding a sign that says "Seagram's 5 Crown". The large man is also holding a sign that says "Seagram's 5 Crown".

Seagram keeps the  
**TOUGHNESS OUT**  
... blends extra  
**PLEASURE IN**

Seagram's 5 Crown Blended Whiskey. 86.8 Proof. 72 1/2% grain neutral spirits. Seagram-Distillers Corp., N. Y.

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TULIP WATER CUP



A recent survey of Common\* Drinking Fountains revealed the startling fact that drinkers frequently touch the water outlet with their lips. The investigators further noticed that a great many drinkers rinsed their mouths—spit in the fountain bowl, and committed many other infractions. Inexpensive LILY-TULIP CUPS provide simple cleanliness in water service.

\* A common drinking facility is any facility not sanitized between uses.

### 47,877 DRINKERS SURVEYED

Lips touched outlet ..... 13,303  
Emptied bottles, pails or dishes into bowl ..... 167  
Blew nose into bowl ..... 221

The nineteen common infractions at drinking fountains are analyzed in a survey of 47,877 drinkers. Write for your copy today.

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### Awards and Citations

Because his task force of vessels escorted 2,400 merchant ships across the North Atlantic during the winter of 1941-42 with but eight losses, the late Vice Adm. LeRoy Bristol, jr., USN, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal posthumously. He had escorted 60 convoys during that time, and, in addition, had conducted an anti-submarine campaign and completed many advance bases. The citation stated that the honor was paid him for "exceptionally meritorious service" while in "a position of great responsibility." Admiral Bristol was born in Charleston, S. C., 15 July 1886, and in 36 years of Navy life had occupied many of the highest positions in the service. He was especially active in the Aircraft Battle Force and died at sea of natural causes on 20 Apr. 1942. He held the Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal from both the War and Navy Departments, the Cuban Pacification Medal, the Mexican Service Medal, the Victory Medal (escort clasp), and the Order of St. Stanislaw, III class (surmounted by sword and bow) given him by the Government of Russia on 28 Dec. 1920. His home was at 99 South Battery, Charleston, S. C.

Two Navy officers who distinguished themselves in the Pacific theater were honored by Secretary Frank Knox on 21 July 1942 when he presented the Navy Cross to Comdr. Nicholas B. Van Bergen, USN, of San Francisco, Calif., and the DSM to Comdr. James D. Wilson, CE, USN, of Washington, D. C. Commander Van Bergen's award came for his excellent work on the USS Marblehead in

helping not only to save the ship but many lives as well. Commander Wilson's work at Corregidor during the Japanese invasion is described in this citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States during the prolonged siege and defense of Corregidor, Philippine Islands. Supplementing and incidental to the splendid work performed by him in the Navy installations, Commander Wilson provided Diesel engine facilities and power for the Army necessary to adequate working and living conditions; he estimated the amount required from time to time and the most discreet use of the limited fresh water supply, and his skill and resourcefulness enabled him to meet all of the many problems incident to berthing, housing and messing an over-crowded underground fortress. His high morale and influence in handling the various problems arising after the bombing of Cavite are considered to be one of the outstanding individual contributions outside of actual combat, for the continuance of the occupation of the stronghold of Corregidor."

Col. William T. Clement, USMC, was awarded the Navy Cross by the President for distinguished service in the Philippines between 7 Dec. 1941, and 28 Apr. 1942. It was presented to him in the courtyard of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., on 17 July 1942 with this citation:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Marine Officer on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet, between 7 Dec. 1941, and 28 Apr. 1942. Colonel Clement was invaluable in liaison work between the Commandant, Sixteenth Naval District, the Commanding General, U. S. Armed Forces in the Far East, and particularly with forces engaged on Bataan Peninsula."

"Although quartered at Corregidor, he

spent much of his time on the Bataan Peninsula and frequently facilitated operations by his suggestions and by his handling of some of the diversified units engaged. Colonel Clement contributed very materially to this campaign."

From India and Australia have come stories of service awards for meritorious service while the men are in the field. At New Delhi, India, these awards of the Order of the Purple Heart were conferred for exposing themselves to danger during the Indian campaign by Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters: Maj. Gordon S. Seagrave, of Granville, O.; Maj. Donald M. O'Hara of Janesville, Minn.; Capt. John H. Grindlay of Milwaukee; Col. Adrian St. John of Astoria, L. I.; Lt. Col. Frank D. Merrill of Cincinnati; Col. Robert P. Williams of Carmel, Calif., and Maj. Paul Jones of National City, Calif.

Rear Adm. Arthur S. Carpenter, USN, awarded four DFC's and two Navy Crosses to the following airmen at Perth, Australia, on 18 July 1942: (DFC) Comdr. John V. Peterson of Coronado, Calif.; Lt. Ira W. Brown of Ottumwa, Ia.; Lt. Charles C. Hoffman of Claremont, Okla., and Lt. John F. Dadelis of Evansville, Ind.; (Navy Crosses) Lt. John B. Dawley of Seattle, Wash., and Capt. Donald Lurvey of Dracut Center, Mass.

Sgt. Lewis Coburn of Niagara Falls, N. Y., who is "somewhere in Australia" was given the Order of the Purple Heart on 17 July for "meritorious acts essential to the service." His deeds of heroism were the shooting down of 15 enemy planes in the Philippines, Java and Australia. His squadron has accounted for 86 enemy planes and has been engaged in 641 missions since the Japanese hit Clark Field in the Philippines on 8 Dec. 1941. Sergeant Coburn's squadron officers say "the way he handles a machine gun is uncanny."

The War Department announces that citations have been made for two awards of the DSM for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as follows:

Col. Francis G. Brink, GSC, (Inf.), USA, for services of great merit to his

country as military liaison officer with the British at Singapore, later as a member of the Allied Headquarters in Java, and then as military observer on the British and Chinese fronts in Burma.

Lt. Col. Warren J. Clear, USA, for service of exceptional merit while on an intelligence mission for the United States Government in the Far East from July 1941 to April 1942.

Pvt. Walter I. Martin, AC-USA, for heroism at Florence, S. C., 6 Apr. 1942.

### Equipping State Guards

Legislation to increase the control of the War Department over State Guard units and to permit greater diversion of equipment to such units was introduced in the House and Senate this week at the request of the War Department.

The bills, S. 2670 and H.R. 7414, provide for the amending of section 61 of the National Defense Act in two particulars. One amendment permits the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for "the organization, standards of training, instruction and discipline" of state military forces. At present the Secretary may prescribe regulations only for "the discipline in training" of such units.

The second amendment permits the Secretary to issue on requisition of any governor "such arms, ammunition, clothing and equipment as he deems necessary." At present, he may issue only arms and equipment—and arms has been held not to include ammunition—and the articles issued may be only those "he is in possession of or can be spared by the War Department."

Obviously, with the nation now at war, no articles are in possession of the War Department or can be spared; they must be ordered and diverted from other uses.

The amendments, therefore, are a recognition of the work performed by the state guards as a valuable adjunct to the Army in the protection of the interior.

Secretary of War Stimson estimated cost of the bill for the first year at \$15,000,000, based on a present strength of state guard forces of approximately 130,000. Most of the \$100 per man would go for ammunition, as the uniforms to be issued if the bills are passed are simple and inexpensive.

In his request for the legislation, Secretary Stimson said:

"The purpose of the proposed legislation is to better provide for the internal security of the several states by enabling the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations governing the organization and standard of training, instruction and discipline of the state military forces authorized by section 61, National Defense Act, as amended, and further to authorize the Secretary of War to issue, from time to time, such arms, ammunition, clothing and equipment for the use of such State military forces as he deems necessary."

Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, reports that the arming of State Guard or State Guard Reserve units is being accomplished as fast as the urgent demands by the Army itself permit. In two corps areas, at Concord, Mass., and Garrett Park, Md., short term instructional schools for officers and enlisted men of the State Guard have been established, where officers attend without pay for special one-week courses.

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# WAAC Training Begins

Speaking before 440 candidates of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at Ft. Des Moines, Ia., on Wednesday, 23 July, Director Oreta Culp Hobby told them there is no tradition for what they are about to do—that they will make the tradition—and she pleaded with them to uphold the integrity of all the brave American women who have loved their country.

For several days she and those associated with her in her zealous work for the successful start of the WAAC experiment. They had received the candidates, clothed, fed, housed and started them toward the way of making themselves into an integral part of the United States Army. And now, with this address, Director Hobby practically told them the safety of this movement rested in their hands. After describing the passage of the Rogers creative act, she said:

"From the date the bill was signed, I have waited impatiently for this day, when I could welcome into active service the Corp's first officer candidates. This is your date with destiny, and a free future will credit your contribution. You are the first women to serve in an auxiliary force with the Army of the United States. Never forget it.

"You have just made the change from peacetime pursuits to wartime tasks.

"From the individualism of civilian life to the anonymity of mass military life. You have given up comfortable homes, highly paid positions, leisure. You have taken off silk and put on khaki. And all for essentially the same reason—you have a debt and a date. A debt to democracy, a date with destiny.

"You do not come into a Corps that has an established tradition. You must make your own. But in making your own, you do have one tradition—the integrity of all the brave American women of all time who have loved their country.

"As you reach into the past for your tradition, you also stretch out your hands across the seas to all women who, in this critical present, serve their country, as you do, because you want to keep the future free.

"You, as you gather here, are living history. On your shoulders will rest the military reputation and the civilian recognition of this Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. I have reviewed the papers of every one of you. I have no fear that any woman here will fail the standards of this Corps.

"From now on, you are soldiers, defending a free way of life. Your performance here, in the field, and abroad, will set the standards of the Corps. This is a hard task. You will live in the spotlight. Even though the lamps of experience are dim, few, if any, mistakes will be permitted you.

"You are no longer individuals. You wear the uniform of the Army of the United States. Respect that uniform. Respect all that it stands for. Then the world will respect all that the Corps stands for. . . .

"You are the example of free women defending a free way of life, to the exclusion of everything else, until the war against the Axis is won.

"Hope and history join here. The women of the United States are saying today to the women of the United Nations, and more particularly to the widowed, childless and imprisoned women of Lidice—We shall not fail freedom."

Much depends upon the success of this movement. It will test the ability of women to take over duties heretofore done by men. If they succeed, there are hundreds of thousands of positions awaiting them. Already the calls for aid that have come to WAAC headquarters in Washington from the Army, the Aircraft Warning System and various other organizations total far more women than can be trained this year.

All of which means that if this first class turns out well—and there is no sign that it will not—then succeeding classes for membership in the auxiliary will be speeded just as fast as they can be turned out. There are now employed by the Government thousands of men who wear uniforms and who soon will be needed on the firing line. These places could be filled by women providing this initial experiment turns out well. That is the reason so much stress has been placed by Director Hobby on success in this achievement; that is why President Roosevelt has ordered just 25,000 women enrolled; that is why Director Hobby and other close associates will hold the whip hand over the movement for the duration of this war; and that is why a final word from this lady will unleash orders for the enrollment of at least 150,000 women to take the places of every man who can be spared from his Government job.

As Director Hobby said before she left for Ft. Des Moines, "It is the Army which wants the WAAC to relieve men for combat duty; it was the Army's need which created this Corps." She is to remain there for a week or 10 days and allow the officials of the school and regular Army handle the situations that may arise. Nothing untoward is expected by her, since she has gone thoroughly over the records of the women enrolled and feels certain everything will work out well.

Meanwhile, women seeking places in the auxiliary are applying at all Army Recruiting Stations for papers to be filled out and instructions as to filing them. On 17 August 1942, the first basic group will report at Ft. Des Moines, and will be made up mainly of occupational specialists. It is hoped that many of the volun-

teers in the Aircraft Warning System will enroll in the Corps, so they can become full-time workers.

Additional teachers will be added to the 180 now at Ft. Des Moines, but the Corps hopes to be able, one of these days, to substitute women from their ranks for all instruction.

## Dependency Ruling

The fact of dependency, determined by the Adjutant General or the Comptroller General in the case of application of enlisted men of the first three grades for dependent's allowances for quarters will be given continuing effect for one year without further presentation of affidavits, if the enlisted man is in continental United States, and for two years if he is outside of continental United States, the War Department states in Circular No. 220.

All enlisted men receiving allowances for dependents who have been on foreign service for one year or more will present new affidavits with the first pay and allowance account submitted after arrival in the United States, the circular states.

## To Grow Vital Products

The United Fruit Company disclosed this week that it had adopted as a "fundamental policy" the development in certain Latin American countries of natural products formerly imported from the Far East. Included in these products are rubber, manilla, hemp, quinine, and palm oil, these among many others which the Japanese invasion in the Far East has made scarce.

## Philippine Army Enlistments

The War Department instructs that officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army now serving with the United Armed forces may be appointed or enlisted into the Army of the United States with grades commensurate to those held in the Philippine Army at the time of transfer.

## Recognize Production Progress

A flag to be flown by successful plants and pins to be worn by workers in those factories will supplant the present Navy "E" Army "A" and the joint Army-Navy Star Award for excellence in production.

In a joint statement, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal said:

"The lessons of this war have taught us that there must be the closest integration between the Navy and the Army on the fighting front, and between the armed forces and the men and women of the production force, if victory is to be won.

"The new Army-Navy Production Award offers vivid proof that this necessary unity is today a vital force in the American war effort. This unity makes the eventual triumph of our people inevitable."

The new flag is swallow-tailed, with a white capital "E" in a yellow wreath of oak and laurel leaves on a vertically divided blue and red background in a white border. "Army" will be on the red background and "Navy" on the blue. The worker's emblems have the "E" and wreath of oak and laurel leaves in silver superimposed on swallow-tailed wings with five horizontal stripes of red, white, blue, white and red.

Government and private plants will be eligible to win the award. Two boards to formulate rules and make final selection of recipients have been named. They are:

(Navy:) Admiral H. A. Wiley, USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. George H. Rock (CC), USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. W. T. Cluverius, USN-Ret.; and Capt. Frank Loftin, USN-Ret., Secretary.

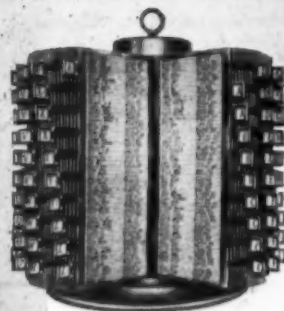
(Army:) Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of Production, Chairman; Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, former Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Bennet E. Meyers, Executive Officer, Materiel Command, AAF; Edward F. McGrady, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of War; A. R. Glancy, Chief of the Production Branch, Procurement and Distribution Division, SOS; and J. E. Harrel, Civilian Personnel Division, SOS, Recorder.

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A flippant remark of times past was "The cocktail follows the flag." In war-time Washington today it is the lunch counter or snack bar that follows the flag and the war-work associated with it. They spring up over night almost wherever there is the need, and hungry service men have for some time been lunching in the open under the trees at the Army and Navy Lunch Bar operated under the auspices of the A. W. V. S., which is near the War Department at 21st and Constitution Ave.

This is its second appearance, for it was such a success last summer, that the request for its reopening this season was almost a command, as the heads of departments found that officers who could get away from their desks for a brief bit of refreshment for the inner man as well as for the physical need did a better job when again on duty.

Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, wife of Gen. Gasser, is chairman of all hostesses, and on her list of assistants are Mrs. A. D. Surles, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. V. L. Peterson, Mrs. John Greely, Mrs. Henry D. Munnichyusen, Mrs. Frederick de Rohan, Mrs. S. G. Talbott, Mrs. Conger Pratt, Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher and many more.

Mrs. William W. Jervy, an army woman, is in charge of the canteens of the Washington Branch of which Miss Anita Phipps is president; Mrs. R. N. Griffin, wife of Admiral Griffin, vice president, and Mrs. Preston Delano is chairman of the board of directors.

The members of the American Women's Voluntary Services also runs a cafeteria at their headquarters, the stables of the Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Sumner Welles at Massachusetts and Florida Avenues.

Miss Jean Wallace, daughter of the Vice President and Mrs. Wallace, Miss Joan Wilkinson, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Theodore Wilkinson and Miss Mary Stuart Price, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Allen Price took part in a radio discussion Wednesday evening ament, "How Does the Young Person fit in the Red Cross Program?"

The Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross will hold a large and brilliant garden party today at Beechwood, the estate of the Count and Countess de Kotzebue, a benefit to take the place of

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

**MRS. JOHN N. BURNS,** who before her recent marriage to Ensign Burns, was Miss Nancy Sprissler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Sprissler, West Roxbury, Mass.

Bachrach



**MRS. DONALD McLARTY WRIGHT,** who before her recent marriage to Capt. Wright at Cochran Field, Ga., was Miss Ruth Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Donald D. Fitzgerald, Cochran Field, Ga.



**MRS. KENNETH MACE GONSETH,** who before her recent marriage was Eleanor M. Bevans. Mrs. Gonseth is making her home with her family at 1437 Madison St., N. W., Washington, D. C., while Captain Gonseth is out of the country.



**MRS. ISAAC CAMPBELL KIDD, JR.,** who before her recent marriage to Ensign Kidd in Boston, was Miss Angeline de Gollan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Eugene de Gollan of Atlanta, Ga.



Bachrach

the usual roll call, not to be held this season.

Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, wife of Admiral Kalbfus assisted by Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., daughter-in-law of the former Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Pierrepont E. Johnson are to sell fruit and flowers.

At the weekly supper of the United Nations Club, Mrs. Benjamin Rogers was hostess Sunday last at Dumbarton Oaks, the former home and gift to Harvard University of the former U. S. Ambassador to Argentina and Mrs. Bliss, having among her guests Sir John and Lady Dill, Sir Anthony and Lady Rumbold, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, and Lady Cunningham, Rear Adm. and Mrs. John H. Towers, Rear Adm. and Mrs. David Le Breton, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frederick Sherman, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Surles, Adm. and Mrs. Edwards, Capt. Reginald MacDonald Buchanan, and many others.

Senator Green will be host to service men this evening at a party which he will hold at the home of Mrs. Martin Vogel who is head of the Home Hospitality Committee, and Thursday another party will be given for service men and government girl workers.

Captain and Mrs. James Gawne were hosts at a late afternoon party Sunday evening.

Lt. Col. Oliver Jackson Sands, recently returned from a tour of duty in England and now with the Army Aviation Intelligence in Washington, went to Middleburg the last week end. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sands and they were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Compton Smith.

Another visitor in the Virginia hunting country over the weekend was Mr. Jack Butler, Jr., just back from New York where he completed a training course for USAAF and who visited his parents, Col. and Mrs. John C. Butler at Kelvedon Farm.

Mrs. John Huse, wife of Comdr. Huse, has taken an apartment at the Brighton in Washington, and has with her daughter, Miss Beverly Huse who will return to Smith College in the autumn.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, and Mrs. Holcomb spent the weekend at Rosecroft, their place in Southern Maryland, near St. Mary's.

(Continued on Next Page)

### Weddings and Engagements

At a beautiful ceremony at the Officers' Club at Ft. Benning, Ga., Monday evening at 8 o'clock, 29 June, Miss Helen French Harris, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jerome Grigg Harris, of Ft. Benning, became the bride of Capt. James Lee Cochrun, Chaplain Joseph P. Owens read the service.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was radiantly lovely in a wedding gown of filmy white marquisette, fashioned with a sweetheart neckline trimmed with silk appliqued flowers, with a long train. Her veil of illusion was full length, and caught to the head with orange blossoms. The bride's bouquet was gardenias and showered with white satin streamers and gardenias.

The bride's only attendant and matron of honor was her sister, Mrs. Hubert E. Strange, of Ft. Benning, who wore a gown of light blue marquisette with full skirt and appliques of lace. She carried a mixed bouquet of roses, gardenias, and delphinium tied with pink satin.

Mrs. Jerome G. Harris, mother of the bride, was gowned in white lace and black marquisette and wore purple orchids. Mrs. James Lee Cochrun, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in wisteria blue chiffon and wore lavender orchids.

Captain Cochrun had his father, James Lee Cochrun of Akron, Ohio, as his best man, and ushers were Capt. Jo B. Gardner, Capt. Fred Lipucel and Lt. Larry Prince.

Captain and Mrs. Cochrun, immediately after a reception at the Officers' Club, left for Washington, D. C., where Captain Cochrun is now stationed with the Inter American Defense Council.

In a colorful military setting Miss Gertrude Katherine Sharp, daughter of Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. Gervais S. Sharp of Ft. Slocum, on 18 July became the bride of 1st Lt. Ronald W. Van Orne, Inf. Ch. Wesley E. Gebhard officiated at the ceremony which took place in the chapel of Saint Sebastian, Post chapel.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of sheer crepe, of a delicate shade of aqua blue with white flowers, and white hat, from which fell a finger-tip length aqua blue veil. Her bouquet was of white flowers.

Mrs. William Fowle of Bronxville, N. Y. was matron of honor and Mr. William H. Fowle, Jr. of Bronxville, N. Y. was best man. The ushers were Capt. James E. Carnes, DC, and Capt. Karl R. Manchester, Inf.

The couple marched down the aisle of the chapel through a military arch of sabers formed by Capt. Eric J. Anderson, FA; Capt. Frederick De Angelis, Cav.; Capt. Egmont A. Egerer, Inf.; 1st Lt.

John E. Miller; and 1st Lt. Roger J. Vanderbrook, CE.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on post.

After a short wedding trip in South Jersey, Lieutenant and Mrs. Van Orne will make their home at the Locust Court apartments, 59 Locust street, New Rochelle.

Mrs. Van Orne is a graduate of the Albert Leonard High School in New Rochelle.

Lieutenant Van Orne, who is Special Service Officer, in charge of Morale, Recreation and Theatre, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Van Orne of Glen Ridge, N. J. He is a graduate of Glen Ridge High School and Ohio University, class of '40. He had four years of ROTC at Ohio University. He was a member of Theta Chi fraternity, of Scabbard and Blade and Pershing Rifles.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James Luke Frink of Washington, announce the engagement of their daughter, Polly, to Capt. James Blake Bunnell, of Ft. McPherson, son of Mrs. James B. Bunnell and the late Mr. Bunnell, of Erin, Tenn.

Miss Frink attended the University of Hawaii for two years and was graduated from Agnes Scott College in Decatur this past June.

Captain Bunnell is a graduate of the University of Indiana and a member of the Phi Gamma fraternity. He is now stationed at Ft. McPherson with the Dental Corps and is attached to the station hospital.

No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place in the late summer.

Col. and Mrs. Roger Sheffield Parrott of Ft. Bragg, N. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Parrott Coburn, to Capt. T. Hughlett Henry, Jr. of Easton, Md., son of Mr. T. Hughlett Henry, of Easton.

Mrs. Coburn attended Emma Willard School and Katherine Gibbs, and is a member of the Junior League.

Captain Henry is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1932, and the University of Maryland Law School, and is stationed at Ft. Bragg.

The wedding will take place at Ft. Bragg in August.

In the Air Base Chapel of Langley Field, Miss Kathleen Donnelly, daughter of Mrs. Matthew Donnelly of Kenilworth, N. J., was married to Lt. Philip Schuyler Ballard, USA, son of Mr. Thomas L. Ballard of La Grange, Ill. The ceremony being solemnized Saturday, 18 July, by Ch. Lt. J. Sheehan.

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Posts and Stations

### WEST POINT, N. Y.

20 July 1942

The Surgical Dressing Unit of the Red Cross at West Point expects to fill its essential quota in a very short time and to assume the Army quota requirements. Under the direction of the chairman, Mrs. William E. Morrison, the unit meets three afternoons a week.

Mr. Frederick C. Mayer, organist and choir master, left West Point on Friday, 17 July, to visit his sister, Mrs. Franklin Leach who lives in Castle Rock, Mich.

Mrs. Charles Henry Stephenson of Lynn, Mass., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Morrison Chatterling. Miss Betty Jane Chatterling is a junior counselor at Camp Bonheur, Center Harbor, New Hampshire. Major Chatterling is taking a refresher course at Columbia University in chemistry. Capt. Cecil H. Wood and Maj. E. C. Wallace are also taking this course.

Miss Barbara Baker of New York City is the guest of her aunt and uncle, Chaplain and Mrs. John B. Walthour.

Miss Camille Gilbert is visiting Lt. and Mrs. Abe Mickal. Miss Gilbert is from Corinth, Miss.

Miss Margaret Sisson is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Winfield W. Sisson. Miss Sisson is from Lansing, Mich. Mrs. Robert B. Woolfolk of Orlando, Fla., is the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ira W. Black.

The following were among the guests registered at the Thayer-West Point Hotel during the week of 12 July: Col. and Mrs. J. H. Hlad, Providence, R. I.; Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Kelly, Parris Island, S. C.; Lt. Col. W. E. Grohs, wife and children; Col. and Mrs. J. F. McKeever, Boston, Mass.; and Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Byrnes, Washington, D. C.

### ANNAPOLIS, MD.

21 July 1942

Commodore and Mrs. Edward Doyd will leave this week for York Harbor, Maine, where they will be for the rest of the summer.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Capt. R. L. Porter, entertained at cocktails last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Garrison, wife of Maj. David Cleveland Garrison, USA, of Williamsburg, Va., visited here for several days last week as the guest of Mrs. Myers, wife of Lt. Comdr. Myers.

Mrs. Decker, wife of Lt. Morrow Decker, and their two sons have returned from Florida and are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Claude Handy before going to Norfolk, Va.

The members of the Foreign Language Department at the Naval Academy, with their families and guests will have a picnic tomorrow afternoon at the Officers' Beach Club.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. M. Tilton have arrived in Annapolis and will occupy quarters on Bowyer Road, Naval Academy. Commander Tilton will be head of the Post Graduate School.

Mrs. Benson, wife of Capt. Howard Benson, and her son, Mr. Howard Benson, were guests at Carvel Hall for the week end.

Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Comdr. M. W. Hutchinson, and their two sons, David and Kenneth, have returned to Annapolis and are living at Acton Place.

Lt. and Mrs. Henry Warren Drexel, who were married recently in Worcester, Mass., have arrived in Annapolis and are living at the Morrow Apts.

### LONG BEACH, CALIF.

19 July 1942

Admiral C. W. Fisher, USN, and Mrs. Fisher have been delightfully entertained the past week by Mr. and Mrs. Francis James McGowan of the Willmore Apartment Hotel, with intimate luncheons and dinners given in their honor and other courtesies arranged for their pleasure. Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. McGowan have been close friends for a number of years.

Mrs. Mahlon S. Tisdale, wife of Rear Admiral Tisdale, motored south from Long Beach to be the guest of Mrs. J. M. Leyen-decker and her daughter, Mrs. Samuel A. Clement, at Hotel del Coronado. This visit is one of the events enjoyed by Mrs. Tisdale on the eve of her departure for the East Coast.

Mrs. William A. Aird, wife of Colonel Aird, USA, commanding officer of the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation, is spending the week-end in Westwood Village, having motored yesterday from her Bixby Knolls home in Long Beach. Colonel Aird is joining his wife today at the home of Gen. Pegram Whitworth, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Whitworth, longtime friends. The hosts and their guests will attend a party this afternoon at "Pickfair," the beautiful estate of Mary Pickford. Proceeds will go toward the new clubhouse for enlisted men stationed under Colonel Aird at the harbor, known as "The Open House." The clubhouse was formally opened early in June with motion picture celebrities in attendance, as well as Colonel and Mrs. Aird, his staff officers and their wives.

Navy Doctors' Wives' Club members participated in a charmingly-appointed alfresco garden party Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Francis C. Hertzog, wife of Dr. Hertzog. There were 25 present and a newcomer, Mrs. Carl Lengyel (Helen Coles), bride of Dr. Lengyel, was welcomed into the circle. He has duty at the Los Alamitos Naval Reserve Air Base.

Additions to the Army set are Capt. Joseph Harper of the Air Forces, Mrs. Harper and their daughters, Helen and Roberta, who are domiciled at 235½ Orizaba Avenue. The eldest daughter, Miss Francis, a former student of the University of Washington, has remained in the North but plans to rejoin the family early next month.

Prenuptial courtesies are being extended to Miss Alice Brittain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie O. Brittain of Long Beach, who recently announced her betrothal to Lt. John S. Swain, USA Air Forces.

### NORFOLK, VA.

23 July 1942

Capt. Elliot Buckmaster, USN, and Mrs. Buckmaster were honored Friday night at a dinner party given in the Commissioned Officers' Mess at the Naval Operating Base, by officers attached to the Assembly and Repair Department of the Naval Air Station and their ladies. Captain Buckmaster has recently assumed command of the Air Station. In addition to the guests of honor, those attending the party were: Comdr. and Mrs. N. A. Dralm, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. G. G. Gardner, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse Johnson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. N. D. Cale, Comdr. R. W. Orell, Lt. and Mrs. J. E. Owens, Lt. and Mrs. W. L. Rooney, Lt. and Mrs. W. O. Powell, Lt. and Mrs. Gaetani, Lt. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. McClain, Lt. and Mrs. Evans, Lt. and Mrs. Kirkland Plett, Mrs. C. A. Snazely, Lt. R. B. Cull, Lt. and Mrs. Shepherd Cook, Lieutenant Permoda, Lieutenant MacFayden, Ensign Botschub, Ens. B. F. Lucas, Ensign Nowden, Ensign Burnside, Ensign Lamb, Miss Preston, Miss Joan Johnson, Miss Ruth Luck and Warrant Officer Lieutbecker.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Edward Ellis entertained Friday afternoon at a cocktail party in the Officers' Club Naval Base, in honor of officers of Commander Ellis' squadron and their wives. The guests included Lt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh L. Palmer, Lt. and Mrs. Harvey O. Feilbach, Lt. and Mrs. David H. Pope, Lt. and Mrs. K. S. VanMeter, Lt. and Mrs. H. H. Winstead, Lt. and Mrs. W. M. B. Mack, Ens. and Mrs. R. E. Reed, Ens. and Mrs. R. W. Daniels, Ens. and Mrs. H. W. Bacon, Lt. R. D. Price, Ens. A. E. Brown, Ens. J. M. Clark, Ens. F. H. Bennett, Ens. H. H. Waring, Ens. W. A. Jernigan, Ens. G. A. August, Ens. F. C. Elkins and Ens. R. A. Alexander.

Mrs. Allen Chamberlain Bell entertained Tuesday afternoon at a tea given at her home on Dover Circle, in honor of Miss Ruth Penney of St. David's, Pa., who is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. C. K. Wikman on Dover Circle. Mrs. Wildman presided at the tea table and the invited guests numbered 18.

Mrs. Carl A. Lindblad entertained Tuesday at a pretty luncheon given in the Ames and Brownlee tearoom. Her guests were Mrs. Arnold H. Lindblad, Miss Martha Ann Curtis and Miss Virginia Lee Wallenburg of Baltimore.

Comdr. Frank Smart, (MC), USN, and Mrs. Smart, entertained Saturday night at a dinner dance given in the Officers' Club, Naval Base, in celebration of the birthday anniversary of their son, Henry Galliard Smart. The guests in addition to the guest of honor were Mrs. Henry Galliard Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knox, Misses Betty Sutton and Adele Barrett, Capt. Douglas Sutton, (MC), USN, and Dudley C. Smith of the University of Virginia.

Mrs. James Walter Harrison, Jr., was hostess Wednesday night at a crystal shower given at her home on Versailles avenue, in honor of Miss Doris Lucille Halstead, whose marriage to Lt. Paul Leslie Stuck, (MC),

USN, will be an interesting event of August. The guests numbered twenty.

### FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

20 July 1942

Among prominent visitors to this Post through the week were Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, who came from Washington, D. C., to study health conditions in the Texas military area, and to attend a South American conference in Mexico City. Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, commanding general of the Army Air Forces Flying Training Command, with headquarters in Ft. Worth, Texas, arrived to inspect the local field's training facilities. Accompanying him was Avon Francis, aviation editor of Time magazine. Maj. Gen. R. E. DeRussy Hoyle and Mrs. Hoyle spent the week-end as guests of General Hoyle's sister, Mrs. Joseph Taulbee. They are en route to Camp Roberts, Calif., their new station. At the same time Col. and Mrs. E. F. Graham were entertaining their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle Graham, of Dallas, Tex., so there was quite a family gathering here, beside many old Army friends.

Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Duenner, entertained charmingly for their house guests, Maj. and Mrs. Howard M. Nelson, of Mississ, Tex., with a dinner at the Officers' Club. The guests numbered eighteen.

Mrs. Stanley Lee Fountain honored Mrs. James B. Sparks at luncheon in the St. Anthony Hotel on Saturday noon, when she invited eight friends to meet her.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Robertson, were hosts again this Sunday evening, to a large and distinguished group of friends at a cocktail-supper, which was held in their patio, with delightful music from the Division Band, adding to the guests' pleasure.

Newcomers to the Army group here are Col. and Mrs. D. B. Mann and Miss Barbara Mann, who have recently transferred from New Orleans to Ft. Sam Houston.

Mrs. Deland Smith has as house guests Mrs. Robert Neely and small son, and her daughter, Mrs. William A. Harris, and small daughter, Harriet, who have arrived for an extended visit from Louisiana, Major Harris' last station.

Miss Catherine Palmer of Tucson, Arizona, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Maj. and Mrs. F. R. Stoff, who have quarters in the Staff Post. Miss Palmer is a June graduate of Vassar College, having many friends among the younger Army set.

Brig. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Quarry Heights, C. Z., is a very recent visitor to this post, having flown up from Panama this week, for a short stay. Mrs. Ingles and family are residing here "for the duration."

Guests of Col. and Mrs. W. J. Calvert for the remainder of their vacation are their nieces, the Misses Shirley and Beverly Miller of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. William W. West, of Ft. Bliss, Tex., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Francis Honeycutt, while Captain West is on duty at Camp Bullis.

### Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Col. John Potts, commanding officer at the Marine Barracks, and Mrs. Potts entertained at an informal dinner Monday evening, as is their wont, the company afterwards listening to the regular concert of the Marine Band.

The Fort Bragg Chapter of the Society of Daughters of the U. S. Army held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles Heitman on the first Wednesday of July.

Chapter Officers elected were Mrs. Gordon Heiner, Jr., president, to take the place of Mrs. René De Russy Hoyle; Miss Audrey Moore, secretary; and Mrs. H. L. T. Koren, treasurer, to replace Mrs. Heiner; and Mrs. Charles Heitman to

succeed herself as Chairman of the Standing Committee and head librarian of The Army Daughters' Library at Post Hospital No. 2, which is directed, staffed, and paid for exclusively by the Daughters.

A luncheon for Mrs. Hoyle was given on the following Wednesday at the Fort Bragg Officers' Mess with 26 Daughters present.

Mrs. Kenneth G. Wickham is making her home at 142 West Main Street, Middletown, N. Y., for the duration.

The duration address of Mrs. J. B. Lampert, wife of Major Lampert, CE, will be 2432 North 5th Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

### Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

A reception followed at the Officers' Club. Mr. Matthew F. Donnelly gave his sister's hand in marriage and she was attended by her sisters, the Misses Marjorie and Mary.

Capt. Edgar F. Charlton, USA, was best man.

The bride attended Brown Preparatory School in Philadelphia and is a member of St. Francis Junior Aid. Lieutenant Ballard is a graduate of Shattuck Military Academy and the Wharton School of Finance of Pennsylvania University and is a member of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Theta Chi and the Sons of the American Revolution. He being stationed at Langley Field, the young couple will make their home there.

Miss Bessie Marie McCullum, daughter of Dr. Dudley F. McCullum, professor of history at New York University, and Mrs. McCullum, was married last Saturday, 18 July, to Lt. Duane C. Tway, AC, USA, the ceremony taking place at the Post Chapel at Turner Field, N. Y. An alumna of Friends' Seminary, New York, St. Stephen's College, Mo., and the University of Georgia, the bride was president of the University Art League at the latter college. Lieutenant Tway graduated at the Bluffton College, and is an instructor in navigation at Turner Field.

A wedding in the Post Chapel at Randolph Field, San Antonio, Tex., was that which took place last Saturday, 18 July, binding in wedlock Lt. Henry Beckham

(Continued on Next Page)



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## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Coakley, U. S. Air Force, and Miss Elizabeth Kennedy Kelly, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius F. Kelly of Larchmont, N. Y. and Springfield, Vt., and the late Mr. Kelly.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Coakley, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, at Pittsburgh, and uncle of the bridegroom, officiated.

The maid of honor was Miss Catherine K. Kelly, and bridesmaids were sisters of the bride and bridegroom—Miss Frances K. Kelly and Miss Margaret Coakley. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Mr. Thomas F. Coakley, and ushers were Lts. Cyrus S. Eaton, Jr., Robert B. Hunter, and Thomas A. McCutchen.

Trinity College in Washington, D. C., is the alma mater of the bride, who also received a degree from Columbia Graduate School of Journalism. Lieutenant Coakley also attended a Washington university, that of Georgetown, and is now stationed at Pre-Flight School, San Antonio, where he is squadron commander.

Miss Eleanor Stafford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Stafford of Jackson Heights, L. I., was married last Saturday, 18 July, to Lt. Theodore S. Kurland, of Ft. Sill, Okla., son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephan P. Kurland of Salt Lake City, Utah.

In the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, the Rev. Thomas L. Graham officiated, and a reception followed at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Miss Margaret Bell as bridesmaid, while Mr. Charles Leichtweis of Chicago acted as best man.

The bride is a graduate of Marywood School at Evanston, Ill., and the bridegroom was graduated from both the University of Utah and the University of Chicago.

He practiced law until entering the Army and is now stationed at Ft. Sill, where he and his bride will live.

In the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on 18 July, Miss Jane Mohan, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Mohan, became the wife of 2nd Lt. Ralph Horton, Jr., USA. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Horton of 405 Park Avenue, and the bride's home was Garden City, L. I. The reception was held at the St. Regis.

She was given in marriage by her father and wore a charming gown of white lace over satin with tulle veil held by clusters of orange blossoms. Her Prayer Book had as markers ribbons adorned with orchids and valley lilies.

Miss Ann Mohan was her sister's maid of honor. Mr. Horton was best man for his son.

The bride graduated from Garden City Schools and attended the Sorbonne in Paris. Lieutenant Horton is a graduate of Choate and Princeton, a member of Tiger Inn, at the latter.

The Rev. J. Harding Fisher, S. J., rector of Fordham University was the officiating priest at the wedding ceremony.

A garden wedding was that of Miss Margaret Elsa Stoffregan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Stoffregan of Montclair, N. J., and Lt. William Bernard Athey, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Athey of Severna Park, Md., which took place last Saturday, 18 July, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Phelps Noyes of Central Presbyterian Church of Montclair officiating.

Attendants of the bride were her sisters, Mrs. William Carcart, Mrs. Geoffrey May and Mrs. Arthur Shellenberg, and Mr. Charles B. Athey was best man for his brother, while other brothers, Private John R. Athey and Mr. Thomas B. Athey acted as ushers.

Mrs. Athey graduated at the Madeira School in Washington and also Smith College, and the bridegroom matriculated at St. John's and the Naval Academy, and studied law at the University of Maryland. He is on duty in Washington, D. C.

From Bermuda comes word of the marriage of Miss Ethel Percy Kinnear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Sanderson Kinnear of Toronto, Canada, and Lt. Col. Charles Porterfield Light, Jr., USA.

The wedding took place at Holy Trinity Church at Balleys Bay.

Colonel Light was graduated from Virginia Military Institute and the Harvard Law School, and for a number of years taught law at Washington and Lee University.

He was called to active service with the Army two years ago and has been stationed in Bermuda for the past year.

Miss Anita Evans Roper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wesley Roper of Marlboro County, S. C., was married to Ens. Charles Watson Fogg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Justin Fogg of Washington, Saturday, 18 July, at the Fifth Presbyterian Church at five o'clock, with the Rev. J. Herbert Garner officiating.

The bride, given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. R. J. Ortmann of Charleston, S. C., was gown in white duchess satin trimmed with Chantilly lace and chiffon, and her veil of illusion extended to the end of her long train and was held to her hair by a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried white gladioli.

Mrs. Charles N. Major of Richmond, Va., was matron of honor, clad in aqua lace with Talisman roses fashioning her bouquet and coronet. Other attendants were Mrs. George Justin Fogg of Birmingham, and Miss Harriet Jane Chambers of Louisville. Mr. George Justin Fogg was best man for his brother.

At the Upperville, Va., Trinity Episcopal Church last Saturday, 18 July, Miss Janette Elizabeth Weinnann became the bride of Capt. Nathaniel A. Yuckman, MC, USA.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weinnann of Plainfield, N. J. The wedding party motored over to Upperville from Camp Pickett where Captain Yuckman is stationed and the company included Gen. and Mrs. William R. Dear, Mrs. David Mallan, Maj. and Mrs. Paul Zuber, Maj. and Mrs. M. A. Taylor, and Edward Wright Ferry, all of whom are stationed at Camp Pickett.

The Rev. Charles Ryley read the Service and a reception and dinner was held at the Red Fox Tavern, after which they returned to Camp Pickett, where the bridegroom recently purchased "Tide-over," a cottage near Camp Pickett for his home. His bride attended Muhlenberg School of Nursing at Plainfield, and Captain Yuckman was graduated from Harvard and is a member of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, the Monmouth Country Club, and is well known in the sports world as a polo player.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel L. McCroskey have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen Elizabeth, to Lt. Robert D. Harlan, now stationed in New York City. The bride-to-be is a graduate of Hood College.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Adelaide Jaudon Hill, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Hill of Washington, D. C., to Lt. Eustace Con-

way Moncure Waller, USMC, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James Duncan Waller, USMC, until recently of Quantico. The announcement was made by the bride-elect's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Ashby E. Hill of New York. Descended from the Hill and Cobb families of Georgia, Miss Hill studied in Washington and graduated last month from Gunston Hall Junior College.

Lieutenant Waller attended Washington and Lee University and is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma. He is a native of Virginia and the third generation of his family to be associated with the Marine Corps. He is a great nephew of the late Maj. Gen. Littleton Waller Tazwell Waller, USMC.

Mrs. Harry Preston Gibson of Leesburg, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Irving, to Lt. (jg) George Cook Howell, Jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howell of Richmond, Va. Miss Gibson, daughter of the late Dr. Harry Preston Gibson, attended Madeira School and Holton Arms in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Howell graduated from St. Christopher's School and Princeton University and is now on active duty in the Navy Department in Washington. The wedding is scheduled for the late summer.

Lt. Bruce Beard, USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Bruce S. Beard of New York, and Miss Jane Groggins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Groggins of Chevy Chase, Md., were married Saturday afternoon, 18 July, in All Souls' Unitarian Church in Washington, D. C.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was picturesque in the bridal gown of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Beard, which was of lustrous silver brocade with a fitted bodice and peplum, and the short puffed sleeves of illusion. Her wedding veil was held by a cap of antique lace ornamented with seed pearls.

Mrs. Leo Simpson, wife of Lt. Simpson, was her only attendant and the best man was Mr. Philip Groggins, the bride's brother. A reception took place at the bride's home.

She is a graduate of the College of William and Mary and a member of Gamma Phi Beta sorority. Lieutenant Beard graduated from the American High School in Manila, and attended M. I. T. and the New York University. He is member of Scabbard and Blade.

Lt. Lawrence Wesley Hanawalt, USA, and Miss Jane Galbriath Alexander were married on 11 July at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church in Charlotte, N. C., the home of the bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John David Alexander. The Rev. C. Alfred Cole officiated.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hanawalt of Baltimore.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was charming in a street length gown of white chiffon printed in powder blue with small hat of the same color, a veil and carrying a Prayer Book. Miss Pattie Parker Patterson and Miss Jeanne Uffelman were her bridesmaids.

Lieutenant Hanawalt was graduated from Johns Hopkins in '39 and is a member of Alpha Chi Rho, and was recently graduated from the Quartermaster Corps Officer Candidate School at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

The engagement is announced of Lt. John Mifflin Hood Ridley, (MC), USN, and Miss Margaret Chandler Tippet, by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Edgar Tippet, of Washington and New York, formerly of Baltimore.

Miss Tippet attended Notre Dame of Maryland. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Tippet of Baltimore.

Her fiancé, son of Dr. Frank M. Ridley of La Grange, Ga., and Mrs. H. Hood Ridley of Atlanta, Ga., is of an old Maryland family as indicated by his name, and he attended the Georgia Technological University and Emory Medical School and interned at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

In the home of Judge and Mrs. Richard Burton Hicks of Alexandria, Va., their daughter, Miss Myrtle Landford Hicks,

became the bride of Lt. Louis Daghardt Chandler, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barry Chandler, the Rev. Ernest Frederick Campbell officiating, at five o'clock, 18 July.

Escorted by her father, the bride wore white Chantilly lace and net over satin with finger-tip veil of illusion held by a coronet of seed pearls and orange blossoms. Roses and bouvardia formed her bouquet. Miss Maud Forte Hicks was her sister's maid of honor and wore a frock of ice green paper taffeta, made on princess lines with a wreath of flowers on her head and carrying flame colored gladioli and baby's breath.

Lt. Edwin A. Kinard was best man. A small reception followed, after which the young couple left for Langley Field, where he is stationed as flight commander of the Fortieth Bombardment Squadron, Army Air Forces. The bride is a descendant of John Lewis, Jr., who settled in Hanover county Virginia in 1690.

Miss Alice Eugenia Varn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Madison H. Varn, and Ens. George Grkovic, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Grkovic of Salmon, Idaho, were married Saturday, 18 July, in St. John's Church in Bethesda, Md., at half after four by the Rev. G. H. Crook. Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gown in French maline and Chantilly lace with fan-shaped train of maline edged with lace. Her finger-tip veil was topped by three ostrich plumes and she carried a cascade bouquet of white roses, bouvardia and baby's breath. Her sister, Miss Elizabeth Ann Varn, was maid of honor.

The best man was Ens. William MacFarnish.

Today is the wedding day of Miss Alberta Freeman Little, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Freeman Little of Owensboro, Ky., who is to become the bride of Lt. (jg) Albert Bunker Bower, USNR, of Yonkers, N. Y. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tirrill Bower, an alumnus of Andover, Yale and Harvard Business College.

Today's bride held the women's state championship of Kentucky and was a Florida champion in '41. She attended Rollins College in Winter Park, Fla.

Miss Mary Rule, now completing her senior year at Barnard College, has had her engagement announced to Ens. Kenneth E. McClure, USNR, by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Rule of Louisville. Her fiancé is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. McClure of Washington, D. C., and he attended Worcester Polytechnic Institute and George Washington University in the Capital City. He has received a B.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He also graduated from the Navy Graduate School of Harvard and is a member of Alpha Tau Omega. The wedding is to take place this month.

The Rt. Rev. Noble C. Powell, Bishop Coadjutor of Maryland, tied the nuptial knot at the marriage Sunday of Miss Virginia Page Lovell, and Lt. (jg) John Marbury Nelson, 3rd, USNR, which took place at St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church at Garrison Forest, Md.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Marbury Nelson, Jr., and the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gordon Lovell of Baltimore, and her father gave her hand in marriage. She wore a gown of lace and satin, the bodice of lace and long train of satin and her tulle veil was covered with a veil of heirloom lace held by a cap of lace. She carried a sheaf of Bermuda lilies.

A wedding Monday, 20 July, was that of Miss Betty Britton Middleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maury Middleton, and Lt. Sidney Wheeler Brewer, Air Forces, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brewer of Fort Pierce, Fla. The ceremony was performed in All Saint's Episcopal Church at Chevy Chase Circle, the rector, the Rev. Henry Teller Cocke, officiating, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Cooke, cousin of the bride.

Mr. Middleton escorted his daughter

(Please turn to Page 1337)

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# Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

## Born

**BRENNAN**—Born at Gibson Hospital, Enterprise, Ala., 4 July 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Mark P. Brennan, Inf., USA, a son, Mark Francis, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Edward B. Sebrun, GSC, USA, and Mr. P. J. Brennan, of Bloomington, Ill.

**BYRD**—Born at Quonset Point, R. I., 10 July 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., USNR, a son, grandson of Senator Harry F. Byrd.

**DEAN**—Born at Mount Carmel Hospital, Pittsburg, Kans., 18 May 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward Nelson Dean, OD, a daughter, Mary Louise Dean.

**DU BOSE**—Born at Augusta, Ga., 20 June 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. J. Rembert Du Bose, Jr., AC, USA, a daughter, Sarah Diana.

**ERICKSON**—Born at the Woman's Hospital, New York City, 15 July 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. John L. Erickson, USNA, Class of 1938, a son, Walker Gibson Erickson, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Walker G. White, Class 1918, West Point, and great-grandson of the late Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, Class of 1847, West Point.

**FLETCHER**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 9 July 1942, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. William Fletcher, Foreign Service, a son, Richard LeRoy Fletcher.

**HANNON**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 10 July 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Hannon, MC, a son, William Jay Hannon, Jr.

**HASSARD**—Born at Palo Alto, Calif., Hospital, 1 July 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert F. Hassard, a daughter, Jean Frances.

**HINCKLEY**—Born at Boston, Mass., 14 July 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert M. Hinckley, Jr., USN, a son, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Hinckley, USN, and Dr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Smith of Honolulu.

**HELPERT**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 14 July 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Peter A. Helpert, 68th FA, Foreign Service, a son, Michael Peter Helpert.

**HOLLAND**—Born at Methodist-Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 14 July 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Holland, a son, Daniel Gary, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Woodfin Gandy Jones, USA.

**JEWETT**—Born at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 July 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Jewett, a son, Thomas Davis, grandson of Mrs. F. P. Jewett of Lakeland, Fla., and the late Colonel Jewett, USA, and nephew of Maj. Richard L. Jewett, CE, USA.

**JOHNSON**—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 July 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles Revere Johnson, USNR, a son, Keith Alan, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnson, and of Col. and Mrs. Mark Wheeler, USA-Ret., of Berkeley, Calif.

**LANE**—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 20 July 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Jack Finney Lane, CWS, USA, a son, Jack Finney Lane, Jr., grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Rutherford, IGD, AUS, of Fort Hayes, Ohio.

**LEAVITT**—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, 20 July 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. Leavitt, QMC, USA, a daughter.

**LINDROS**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 11 July 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. E. Lindros, WDC, 4th Army, a son, Edwin Leo Lindros.

**LYNCH**—Born at Pasadena, Calif., 5 May 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. James Merriman Lynch, a son, Nathaniel Merriman Lynch.

**MCCORMACK**—Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 15 July 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Vincent Francis McCormack, USN, a son, Vincent Francis McCormack, Jr.

**MCFARLAND**—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 30 June 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Earl McFarland, Jr., USA, a daughter, Lesley, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Earl McFarland and of Mrs. N. Landon Durrell.

**RYAN**—Born in New York, N. Y., 17 July 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Clendenin J. Ryan, USNR, a son, Lieutenant Ryan is on duty in Florida.

**SHARP**—Born at Oakland, Calif., 14 July 1942, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Roger B. Sharp, a daughter.

**WARDLE**—Born at Le Roy Sanitarium, New York, 18 July 1942, to Ens. and Mrs. Charles W. B. Wardle, Jr., Red Bank, N. J., a daughter, Wendy Talbot Wardle.

## Married

**ACKERLY - WHITLOCK**—Married in Springfield, N. J., 21 July 1942, Miss Marilyn Myers Whitlock, to 2nd Lt. Dana Clay Ackerly, Cav.

**ALBERT-BARRINGER**—Married in Glendale, Calif., 21 July 1942, Miss Martha Jean Barringer, to Ens. "Frankie" Albert, USNR.

**ALLEN-LISCOMB**—To be married today, 25 July 1942, in Roanoke, Va., Miss Barbara Liscomb, to Capt. John M. Allen, USA, Camp Forrest, Tenn.

**ANDERSON-LELASH**—Married in the Reformed Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 18 July 1942, Miss Lorna LeLash, to S. Sgt. Ray H. Anderson, Governors Island.

**ANTHONY-FYLE**—Married in Christ Methodist Church, Chestertown, Md., 11 July 1942, Miss Phoebe Louise Fyle, to Lt. J. Townsend Anthony, Jr., USA.

**ATHEY-STOFFREGEN**—Married in Montclair, N. J., 18 July 1942, Miss Margaret Eliza Stoffregen, to Lt. William Bernard Athey, USN.

**BAGEANT-NEWMAN**—Married at Longwood, Farmville, Va., 18 July 1942, Miss Nellie Kathryn Newman, to Lt. Audrey Granville Bageant, USA.

**BALLARD-DONNELLY**—Married in the Air Base Chapel, Langley Field, Va., 18 July 1942, Miss Kathleen V. Donnelly, to Lt. Philip Schuyler Ballard, USA.

**BANE-BAILEY**—Married in Charles Town, W. Va., 4 July 1942, Miss Elizabeth Bailey, to Lt. Frank Bane, Fort Belvoir, Va.

**BARKLEY-ROBB**—Married in Arlington, Va., 11 July 1942, Mrs. Miriam Ryan Robb, to S. Sgt. Warner Patrick Barkley, AAF.

**BEARD-GROGGINS**—Married in All Soul's Unitarian Church, Washington, D. C., 18 July 1942, Miss Jane Groggins, to Lt. Bruce Beard, USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert S. Beard, CE, USA.

**BILL-HARRIS**—Married in Seiden Chapel of Christ and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 18 July 1942, Miss Charlotte Randolph Harris, to Lt. David Spencer Bill, Jr., USN.

**BLACK-PENN**—Married at Greenville, Ga., 27 June 1942, Miss Eloyee Parks Penn, to Mr. Hanson Briscoe Black, Jr., of Warm Springs, Ga., son of Mrs. H. B. Black and the late Col. Black.

**BOISE-KURTZ**—Married in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, Miss Dorothy Kurtz, to Ens. Valentine Boise.

**BOWER-LITTLE**—To be married today, 25 July 1942, Miss Alberta Freeman Little, to Lt. (jg) Albert Bunker Bower, USNR.

**BREWER-MIDDLETON**—Married in All Saint's Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., 20 July 1942, Miss Betty Britton Middleton, to Lt. Sidney Wheeler Brewer, AAF.

**BROWN-KAPLAN**—Married at Hillside, N. J., 5 July 1942, Miss Beatrice Kaplan, to Ens. Melvin M. Brown, USCG.

**BURNS-SPRISSLER**—Married in Holy Name Church, West Roxbury, Mass., 8 July 1942, Miss Nancy Sprissler, to Ens. John N. Burns, USNR.

**CASEY-KIMMETT**—Married at Mare Island, Calif., 26 June 1942, Miss Betty Ann Kimmett, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Pierce F. Kimmett, to Ens. John Edward Casey, USN.

**CHANDLER-HICKS**—Married in Alexandria, Va., 18 July 1942, Miss Myrtle Landford Hicks, to Lt. Louis Dagenhardt Chandler, Langley Field, Va.

**CHESTER-BELL**—Married in Fort Benning, Ga., 3 July 1942, 2nd Lt. Mary Jane Bell, Nurse Corps, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., daughter of Col. Charles A. Bell, P. M. S., at Vanderbilt University, sister of Lt. Miles G. Bell, Camp Barkley, Tex., to 2nd Lt. Lewis Smith Chester, III, Inf., Fort Benning.

**COAKLEY-KELLY**—Married in the Post Chapel, Randolph Field, Tex., 18 July 1942, Miss Elizabeth Kennedy Kelly, to Lt. Henry Beckman Coakley, AAF.

**COCHRAN-HARRIS**—Married at the Officers' Club, Fort Benning, Ga., 20 June 1942, Miss Helen French Harris, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jerome Grigg Harris, Fort Benning, Ga., to Capt. James Lee Cochran, III, of Fort Benning.

**CULLEN-ROSENBERG**—Married in Baltimore, Md., 21 June 1942, Miss Carmen Rosenberg, to Lt. Jerome S. Cullen, USNR.

**DANILSON-BUSH**—Married at Maxwell Field, Ala., 27 June 1942, Miss Margaret Elaine Bush, to Aviation Cadet Harry Tyson Danilson, son of Lt. Harry Garfield Danilson, USN, of New London, Conn.

**DOBOS-SULZBERGER**—Married in New York City, 17 July 1942, Miss Margaret Louise

Sulzberger, daughter of Lt. Comdr. Marion B. Sulzberger, (MC), USNR, to Mr. Francis F. Dobos.

**EMERT-SHELDON**—Married in Norfolk, Va., 17 July 1942, Mrs. Frederica Frelinghuysen Sheldon, to Lt. James T. Emert, (MC), USNR.

**FINCKE-WILLIAMS**—Married in Hope, N. Mex., 5 July 1942, Miss Margaret Johnston Williams, to Capt. Robert T. Fincke, AAF.

**FORD-WHITAKER**—Married in Flushing, L. I., 1 July 1942, Miss James Sanders Whitaker, to Lt. William Gates Ford, USA.

**FLYNN-GREGG**—Married in the Chapel of the Riverside Church, New York, 19 July 1942, Miss Dorothy Jean Gregg, to Lt. (jg) David V. Flynn, USNR.

**GARNETT-WILLIAMS**—Married in Richmond, Va., 16 July 1942, Miss Frances Susette Williams, to Lt. Henry Duncan Garnett, stationed in Norfolk.

**GOOD-DERR**—Married in the Dormont Presbyterian Church, Dormont, Pa., 11 July 1942, Miss Virginia Lee Derr, to Lt. Ralph Duane Good, (MC), USN.

**GRKOVIC-VARN**—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Bethesda, Md., 18 July 1942, Miss Alice Eugenia Varn, to Ens. George Grkovic, USNR.

**GROSVENOR-SILLS**—Married in the Chapel at Camp Blanding, Fla., 9 June 1942, Miss Eleanor Alice Sils, to Lt. Charles Myron Grosvenor, SC.

**HANAWALT-ALEXANDER**—Married in St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, Charlotte, N. C., 11 July 1942, Miss Jane Galbraith Alexander, to Lt. Lawrence Wesley Hanawalt, USA.

**HARTMAN-MASON**—Married in Miami, Fla., 27 June 1942, Miss Edna Alling Mason, to Lt. Raymond Robert Hartman, USA.

**HAWKINS-SCHNEPPE**—Married in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Kingsville, Md., 30 June 1942, Miss Eleanor Schneppe, to Lt. (jg) V. Randolph Hawkins, USNR.

**HEAVISIDE-SMITH**—Married at Syracuse, N. Y., 18 July 1942, Miss Henrietta Ward Smith, to Ens. Robert D. Heaviside, USNR.

**HEMINGWAY-OGDEN**—Married in Sage Chapel of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 18 July 1942, Miss Mary Ogden, to Ens. Stuart Clayton Hemingway, Jr., USNR.

**HIBBITS-TORREYSON**—Married in Holy Trinity Church, Georgetown, D. C., 9 July 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Torreyson, to Lt. Francis Leonard Hibbits.

**HOPKINS-THOMAS**—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, Miss Louise Mary Thomas, to Lt. William Richards Hopkins, SC, USA.

**HORTON-MOHAN**—Married in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 18 July 1942, Miss Jane Mohan, to 2d Lt. Ralph Horton, Jr., USA.

**HOWARD-ROLLINSON**—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, 9 July 1942, Mrs. Elaine Wetherill Rollinson, to Ens. Charles Edward Howard, USNR.

**HOYT-BRANDENBURG**—Married in the Fairchild Chapel, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, 17 July 1942, Miss Betty Jean Brandenburg, to Lt. Howard Church Hoyt, USA.

**HUGHES-FLANDREAU**—Married in New Rochelle, N. Y., 19 July 1942, Miss H. Elizabeth Flandreau, to Lt. Richard Roberts Hughes, USA.

**IRWIN-PRATER**—Married in Washington, D. C., 20 July 1942, Miss Edna E. Prater, to S. Sgt. John T. Irwin, Signal Detachment, USA.

**KELLER-DELAMATER**—Married in the Chapel at Camp San Luis Abasco, Calif., 13 July 1942, Miss Rachel Keenan Delamater, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Delamater, Jr., of Panama, to Capt. James Howard Keller, Class of 1939, USMA.

**KURLAND-STAFFORD**—Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 18 July 1942, Miss Eleanor Stafford, to Lt. Theodore S. Kurland, USA, Fort Sill, Okla.

**MELHORN-FERGUSON**—Married in St. Mary's Church, Balboa, C. Z., 13 June 1942, Miss Florence Vera Ferguson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Ferguson, Balboa, C. Z., to Mr. L. A. Ferguson.

**MADDEN-WOOTEN**—Married in the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., 18 July 1942, Miss Sarah Emma Wooten, to Lt. James P. Madden.

**MALLOY-DURNING**—Married in St. Brendan's Church, Los Angeles, Calif., 18 July 1942, Miss Dorothy Durning, to Lt. William P. Malloy, USCG.

**MULLIGAN-BRATTI**—Married in the Church of St. Barnabas, the Bronx, N. Y., 18 July 1942, Miss Ens. Marie Bratti, to Lt. Arthur A. Mulligan, USA.

**NELSON-LOVELL**—Married in St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, Garrison Forest, Md., 10 July 1942, Miss Virginia Page Lovell, to Lt. (jg) John Marbury Nelson, 3d, USNR.

**NICKELS-BARNARD**—Married in Old Merchants Hope Church, Prince George, Md., 11 July 1942, Miss Elizabeth Archer Barnard, to Lt. Samuel Benjamin Nickels, Jr., Ft. Benning, Ga.

**ODOM-CARLSON**—Married in Arlington, Va., 11 July 1942, Miss Margaret Ann Carlson, to Cadet Alfred F. Odom, Maxwell Field, Ala.

**PAVOUR-FRIZZELL**—Married in Chicago, Ill., 15 July 1942, Miss Gretchen Louise Frizzell, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. C. Frizzell, to Lt. Robert Foulds Pavour, AC.

**PETTIT-BLACK**—Married in Trinity Church, Seattle, Wash., 5 July 1942, Miss Mildred Elinor Black, to Lt. James Louis Pettit, CA, USA.

**PHILLIPS-LEASK**—Married in the Union Memorial Church, Glenbrook, Conn., 27 June 1942, Miss Nancy Grace Leask, to Lt. (jg) Edward Coy Phillips, USCG, a communications officer at Coast Guard Hqs., Washington, D. C.

**RAINSFORD-DODGE**—Married in the Riverdale Presbyterian Church, Riverdale, N. Y., 21 July 1942, Miss Elizabeth Dodge, to Lt. Mark Rainsford, CE, USA.

**RAMEY-GEARHART**—Married in Fort Smith, Ark., 10 July 1942, Miss Mary Jane Gearhart, to Lt. Stanley Meriwether Ramey, USA, Class of 1941, USMA, son of Col. and Mrs. Rufus S. Ramey, USA.

**RAWL-COPPRIDGE**—Married in the rectory of St. Joan of Arc Church, Las Vegas, Nev., 12 July 1942, Miss Dorothy Irving Coppridge, to Lt. Robert Clifton Rawl, AAF.

**RICKERT-FULCHER**—Married in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Calif., 9 July 1942, Miss Ruth Alma Fulcher, to Lt. Edward Welmer Rickert, USA.

**SCOTT-MORRILL**—Married in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Seattle, Wash., 1 July 1942, Miss Fanny Margaret Morrill, to Lt. James Scott, USN, Class of 1935, USNA.

**SELBY-KNIGHT**—Married in the Cristobal Union Church, Cristobal, C. Z., 14 June 1942, Miss Alpha Knight, to Maj. Arthur L. Selby, USA.

**SHAW-FIELDER**—Married at St. Mary's-on-the-Hill, Augusta, Ga., 5 June 1942, Miss Cecile Durban Fielder, to Capt. John Corwin Shaw, Jr., son of Maj. and Mrs. John C. Shaw, Inf., USA.

**SIPP-McCORMACK**—Married in the Oyster Bay Reformed Church, Brookville, L. I., 17 July 1942, Miss Mildred Grace McCormack, to Lt. Elmer Franks Sipp, Jr., USNR.

**SMITH-PIERCE**—Married in St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, L. I., 24 July 1942, Miss Lloyd Pierce, to Ens. Malcolm Kinnouth Smith, Jr., USNR.

**STALLINGS-DUKE**—Married in the First Methodist Church, Ithaca, N. Y., 11 July 1942, Miss Ruth Duke, to Ens. Herbert Brent Stallings, USNR.

**STARKEY-SIMONS**—Married in the Church-in-the-Gardens, Forest Hills, N. Y., 18 July 1942, Mrs. Corinne Greene Simons, to Lt. (jg) Robert Starkey, USNR.

**SWEENEY-ROBB**—Married in South Orange, N. J., 18 July 1942, Miss Marjorie Robb, to Lt. Vincent Albert Sweeney, USN, Class of 1935, USNA.

**THOMAS-THOMAS**—Married in the Episcopal Church of St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Aiken, S. C., 19 July 1942, Miss Lucienne Thomas, to Lt. Luther D. Thomas, Jr., SC, USA.

**TURNER-LUKE**—Married in the Navy Chapel, Norfolk, Va., 11 July 1942, Miss Clara Luke, to Ens. Lambert Turner, USNR.

**TWAY-McCOLLUM**—Married in the Post Chapel, Turner Field, Albany, Ga., 18 July 1942, Miss Bessie Marie McCollum, to Lt. Duane C. Tway, AAF.

**VAN HERPE-GALLAGHER**—Married in the chapel of the Old Spanish Mission, Santa Barbara, Calif., 18 July 1942, Miss Patricia Sili Gallagher, to Lt. Francis X. Van Herpe, Camp Cooke, Calif.

**VAN ORNE-SHARP**—Married in New Rochelle, N. Y., 18 July 1942, Miss Katherine Sharp, daughter of T. Sgt. and Mrs. G. S. Sharp, Fort Slocum, N. Y., to 1st Lt. Ronald William Van Orne, recreation officer at Fort Slocum.

**WHITEHOUSE-PHILIPS**—Married in New York City, 20 July 1942, Miss Genevieve San-

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ford Phillips, to Lt. George Meredith Whitehouse, USA.

**YOUNG-MUNN**—Married in Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., 18 July 1942, Miss Marjorie Severance Munn, to Lt. George Cook Young, USA, Camp Shelby, Miss.

### Died

**ANDREWS**—Died as the result of an airplane accident in Harold Parker State Forest, North Reading, Mass., 18 July 1942, 2nd Lt. O. D. Andrews, USA.

**AULSBURY**—Died as the result of an airplane accident in Harold Parker State Forest, North Reading, Mass., 18 July 1942, Sgt. Robert J. Aulsbury, USA.

**BLACKER**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near the Davis-Monthan Airfield, Ariz., 20 July 1942, 1st Lt. Blair K. Blacker, Corvallis, Ore.

**BRIGGS**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Post Falls, Idaho, 16 July 1942, 2nd Lt. James H. Briggs, USA. Survived by his father, H. B. Briggs, Gary, Ind.

**CRAIG**—Died suddenly in St. Luke's Hospital, Boise, Idaho, 5 July 1942, Penny Elizabeth Craig, five-year-old daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Richard M. Craig of Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho. Mrs. Craig is the former Virginia Richards.

**CURNUTTE**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Visalia, Calif., 20 July 1942, Lt. Omer D. Curnutte, USA, Hammer Field, Calif.

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**DEVEREUX**—Died in Doctor's Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 July 1942, Mrs. Mary Welch Devereux, wife of Maj. James Patrick Sinnott Devereux, USMC, (Wake Island), and daughter of Col. and Mrs. John P. Welch, USA, formerly of Governors Island, now transferred to Richmond.

**DE WITT**—Died in Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, N. J., 17 July 1942, 1st Sgt. John DeWitt, Officer Candidate School, son of Col. Charles I. DeWitt, Res., East Orange, N. J.

**EICHLER**—Died at Fort Benning, Ga., 15 July 1942, Sgt. Carl E. Eichler, USA.

**FISH**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Owen Russell Fish, USA. Survived by his father, Mr. Frederic R. Fish, 191 Euclid Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

**GRIZZARD**—Died suddenly, 10 July 1942, at Fort Worth, Tex., Mrs. Lucy Grizzard, mother of Maj. Harry M. Grizzard, Inf., recently transferred from Little Rock, Ark., to the Division at Bedford, Ore.

**GUNTHER**—Died at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 July 1942, Mrs. Alice G. Gunther, wife of Capt. Abraham Lincoln Gunther, USA-Ret.

**HARRELSON**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Visalia, Calif., 20 July 1942, Lt. Dwight W. Harrelson, USA, Hammer Field, Calif.

**HEIDINGER**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Vernon A. Heidinger, USA. Survived by his father, Mr. Theodore Heidinger, 449 Oak St., Webster Groves, Mo.

**HERRING**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Post Falls, Idaho, 16 July 1942, S. Sgt. Fred W. Herring, jr., USA. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Eva N. Herring, Camillus, N. Y.

**HILL**—Died at Baton Rouge, La., 18 July 1942, Col. Roy A. Hill, Inf., ROTC, commandant of cadets at Louisiana State University for the last six years.

**HOSFORD**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. William Gordon Hosford, USA. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Hosford, 71 Berkeley St., Somerville, Mass.

**HOWARD**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near the Davis-Monthan Airfield, Ariz., 20 July 1942, 2nd Lt. Earl W. Howard, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

**JOHNSON**—Died as the result of an airplane accident in Harold Parker State Forest, North Reading, Mass., 18 July 1942, 2nd Lt. Don H. Johnson, jr., USA.

**JONES**—Died on train, en route to Washington, D. C., 18 July 1942, Col. Glenn I. Jones, USA-Ret.

**KALISCH**—Died in Binghamton, N. Y., 10 July 1942, Burnham Kalisch, father of Maj. Bertram Kalisch, Wright Field, Ohio (formerly connected with the Army and Navy Journal).

**KING**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Madison, Fla., 15 July 1942, Lt. Samuel T. King, Egypt, Miss.

**KLYCE**—Died as the result of an airplane accident in Harold Parker State Forest, North Reading, Mass., 18 July 1942, 1st Lt. M. R. Klyce, USA.

**LANIRY**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Larry Daniel Laniry, USA. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Lawrence D. Laniry, 302 Edgewood Drive, Baton Rouge, La.

**LEE**—Died at Altadena, Calif., 4 July 1942, Mrs. J. C. H. Lee, mother of Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, USA.

**MCALLUM**—Died recently, Capt. Gerald McCallum, USA. Survived by his father, Mr. Eliud McCallum, Ruston, La.

**MARKEY**—Died recently, Capt. Harry Willson Markey, USA. Survived by his wife, Mrs. H. W. Markey, 3 Hoover Ave., Beverly, Mass.

**MARSH**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Post Falls, Idaho, 16 July 1942, 1st Lt. William P. Marsh, jr., USA.

**O'BRIAN**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Post Falls, Idaho, 16 July 1942, Sgt. Robert J. O'Brian, USA. Survived by his father, Mr. Charles A. O'Brian, Buffalo, N. Y.

**PHILLIPS**—Died as the result of an airplane accident in Harold Parker State Forest, North Reading, Mass., 18 July 1942, 1st Lt. James Phillips, jr., USA.

**REAGAN**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Cornelius Luis Reagan, USA. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Bertha Reagan Bauers, Florence, Ky.

**REEVES**—Died in Washington, D. C., 17 July 1942, Mrs. Henrietta Maria Reeves, aged 85, widow of Commodore I. S. K. Reeves, USN. After a requiem mass at St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, interment was in Arlington National Cemetery. She is survived by her sister, Miss Sarah Young of Washington, and her brother, Mr. George Washington Young, of Wilmington, and by two sons and two daughters.

**RENNER**—Died while on Army maneuvers near Brady, Tex., 18 July 1942, T. Sgt. Edwin Renner, USA. Survived by his father, Mr. Charles H. Renner, 1720 21st St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**RIPLEY**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Earl Stratton Ripley, USA. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Susan A. Ripley, 754 S. Ninth St., Salina, Kans.

**RULISON**—Died recently, 1st Lt. Arden Morell Rulison, USA. Survived by his wife, Mrs. A. M. Rulison, 2821 DeSoto Ave., Shreveport, La.

**STAFFORD**—Died recently, Capt. Charles Arthur Stafford, USA. Survived by his wife, Mrs. C. A. Stafford, 220 N. Park Ave., Hinsdale, Ill.

**STANLEY**—Died in Pensacola, Fla., 15 July 1942, Ch. Pharmacist R. H. Stanley, USN. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Lill B. Lindsey Stanley.

**STRAUSS**—Died recently, Capt. Allison Wayne Strauss, USA. Survived by his father, Mr. William Strauss, Wadsworth, Ind.

**STRAWBRIDGE**—Died in Newport, R. I., 20 July 1942, Mrs. Anita Berwind Strawbridge, mother of Mrs. Anita Grosvenor, wife of Lt. Comdr. Theodore P. Grosvenor, USNR.

**STROTHER**—Died recently, Capt. Donald R. Strother, USA. Survived by his wife, Mrs. D. R. Strother, 2749 S. Agoma, Inglewood, Colo.

**TOMS**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near the Davis-Monthan Airfield, Ariz., 20 July 1942, 2nd Lt. Bishop, M. Toms, Coggan, Iowa.

**TORRENS**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Victoria, Tex., 20 July 1942, Aviation Cadet Curtis W. Torrens.

**WELCH**—Died as the result of an airplane accident near Victoria, Tex., 20 July 1942, Aviation Cadet Patrick L. Welch, USA.

**WILSON**—Died recently, Maj. James Wilson, USA. Survived by his father, Mr. Samuel Wilson, 2919 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

**WRIGHT**—Died suddenly of heart attack at Orwell, Vt., 16 July 1942, Capt. George B. Wright, USN-Ret.

## OBITUARIES

Col. Glenn I. Jones, USA-Ret., was found dead aboard a Southern Railway train en route to Washington, D. C., 18 July 1942. He had been chief surgeon for Southern Railway since his retirement from the Army in 1936.

Col. Jones was born in Washington, D. C., in 1883, and was a graduate of the George Washington University Medical School. Personal physician to General John J. Pershing, for some time he was stationed in New Mexico and Massachusetts and during the World War was with the American Army in Coblenz, Germany. After the war, Relief Director Herbert Hoover sent him to Russia to combat epidemics then threatening. Col. Jones was chief medical officer of the Army Air Corps before his retirement six years ago. Shortly thereafter he joined the railroad system as chief surgeon.

Funeral services were held at his home in Edgemoor, Md., and burial was in Arlington National Cemetery. Honorary pallbearers included General Pershing, Maj. Gen. Roderick Carmichael, Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, Brig. Gen. Shelley Marietta, Brig. Gen. Rally B. McAfee, Col. Arthur Whaley, Col. Samuel Morris, Col. J. F. Siler and Col. Norman McDiarmid.

Col. Jones is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jones, 5516 Moorland Lane, Edgemoor, Md.

Lt. Col. William W. Buckley, USMC-Ret., who died at the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Md., 12 July 1942, was buried in Arlington Cemetery, 15 July. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Betty R. Buckley, 3331 P Street, N. W.

The honorary pallbearers were Brig. Gen. Walter N. Hill, Col. Presley M. Rixey, Col. John Potts, Col. Marion B. Humphrey, Lt. Col. Harold B. Pratt and Lt. Col. David S. Barry, jr.

Col. Buckley, a native of Kansas, was appointed a second lieutenant in 1905. He advanced through the grades and was made lieutenant colonel in 1931. He was retired with that grade in 1935, after completing 30 years of service.

He had served in Cuba, the Canal Zone, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, Hawaii, and China, and on many ships of the fleet. He received a special citation from the republic of Haiti for his services as chief of police of Port-au-Prince in 1919.

Col. Buckley was graduated from the General Staff School at Fort Leaven-

worth and was for a time commanding officer of Marine Corps schools. He was on duty with Washington headquarters when he was retired. He was reassigned to active duty, 19 Jan. 1942, but later was forced by physical disability to resume his retired status.

Col. Buckley held the following medals: Army of Cuban Pacification, Mexican Campaign, Santo Domingo Campaign, Haitian Campaign, Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal, Victory Medal, Second Nicaraguan Campaign, Medal.

(Please turn to Page 1338)

## For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services and the C.C.C.

The Firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

**ORIGINAL SOLID CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS** with non-corrosive accessories for skylights and ventilator side-wall construction.—White, Type and Actinic, heat and glare intercepting Type H, Federal Specification DD-G-60.

**PENNSYLVANIA WIRE GLASS CO.** 1612 Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.

**Bomb and Mine Tags; Paper Thimble Triplicate Tag Books; Warning Tag Paper Parachutes; Paper Lanterns; Paper Envelopes; Shop Tickets; System Boxes; Coupon Tags; System Tags.**

**DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO.** Framingham, Massachusetts

## ARMY & NAVY ORDNANCE ENGINEER & CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

**Bomb and Mine Tags; Paper Thimble Triplicate Tag Books; Warning Tag Paper Parachutes; Paper Lanterns; Paper Envelopes; Shop Tickets; System Boxes; Coupon Tags; System Tags.**

**DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO.** Framingham, Massachusetts

## ARMY & NAVY AIR CORPS SUPPLIES

**Bomb and Mine Tags; Paper Thimble Triplicate Tag Books; Warning Tag Paper Parachutes; Paper Lanterns; Paper Envelopes; Shop Tickets; System Boxes; Coupon Tags; System Tags.**

**DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO.** Framingham, Massachusetts

## MISC. SUPPLIES FOR NAVY YARDS & STATIONS

**Bomb and Mine Tags; Paper Thimble Triplicate Tag Books; Warning Tag Paper Parachutes; Paper Lanterns; Paper Envelopes; Shop Tickets; System Boxes; Coupon Tags; System Tags.**

**DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO.** Framingham, Massachusetts

## POST EXCHANGE & SHIPS SERVICE STORES SUPPLIES

**Service Men's Stationery, Writing Papers, Envelopes and Boxed Stationery, plain or with service insignia; also writing pads.**

**MID WEST PAPER & ENVELOPE CO.** 11th & Washington Streets Marion, Indiana



## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1334)

gave her in marriage. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Ethel Middleton Archer, as maid of honor and her other attendants included another cousin, Mrs. John C. Holzberg, and Miss Winifred Schaeffer.

Lt. James J. Jagers, Air Forces, USA, was best man for Lieutenant Brewer and the ushers included two other of his fellow officers of the Air Forces, Lt. James MaNealy and Lt. Howard Hutton and Mr. Maury Middleton, Jr., brother of the bride, and Mr. Marvin Jones.

The reception was held in the home of the bride's parents in Chevy Chase Mrs. Middleton, mother of the bride, presided.

Lieutenant Brewer attended the University of Florida, where he was a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity. His bride attended the National Cathedral School and was graduated this year from the National School of Art. She is granddaughter of the late Mr. G. W. Middleton, for many years chief clerk of the United States Supreme Court, and her maternal grandfather was the late John W. Maury, one of the early figures of Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Rolland W. Case announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucy Gene Case, to Lt. (Jg) Edward O'Brien, Jr., USN.

Miss Case graduated from Sweet Briar College June 1942.

Lieutenant O'Brien is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. O'Brien of West Bedford, Mass., and is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy class of 1940.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. C. Frizzell announce the marriage of their daughter, Kathleen Louise, to Lt. Robert Foulds, USN, AC. The wedding took place at the home of Col. and Mrs. Frizzell at 181 South Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill., at 11:00 A.M. Wednesday, 15 July.

Lt. Wright Moore officiated. Lieutenant and Mrs. Paviour are both graduates of the University of Rochester. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, while Mrs. Paviour is a member of the Theta Eta Sorority.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Connie Frizzell, while Lieutenant Paviour's father, Mr. Ernest Paviour, acted as best man.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Paviour left immediately after the wedding for a short visit in Rochester and New York before going on to their new station at Greenville, S. C.

Col. Hamilton Templeton, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Templeton, 630 21st Place, Santa Monica, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to Lt. Kedric O. Pfeiffer, FA, Camp Roberts, Calif.

The wedding will take place at home during August.

An arch of swords featured the military wedding, the morning 8 July, of Miss Nancy Sprissler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Sprissler of 29 Buchanan Road, West Roxbury, and Ens. John N. Sprissler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Sprissler of Back Bay, Boston. The bridegroom was recently commissioned, having received his "wings" at Jacksonville, Fla., as a member of the Air Corps.

His best man, George Pantano of Boston, was recently commissioned an ensign at Jacksonville. The bride was attended by her sister, Mary Elizabeth, as maid of honor, and bridesmaids were Mrs. Emmett Hartnett, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Mary Mackin, Mrs. George Hodges, Miss Kathryn Slattery and Miss Mary Welch.

The wedding took place at Holy Name Church. Ushers were all service men and included Lt. Frank T. Donahue, Lt. (Jg) Benedict Fitzgerald, Ens. Theodore Bryant, Ens. T. K. Cobb and Ens. William C. Lydstone, Jr. After a honeymoon to St. Ignace Island, Ga., the couple will reside in Panama City, Fla., where the bridegroom will be stationed.

Col. and Mrs. Donald Bridgman Sanger of Camp Young, Calif., announce the en-

## U. S. COAST GUARD

HE said the "plane was extremely tail heavy"—and well it might have been for it was carrying 26 men when it had been designed to carry eight or nine.

This is the story of Lt. D. O. Reed, USCG, pilot of a seaplane which rescued 21 Norwegian seamen, adrift in the Gulf of Mexico, after their motorship had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

Lieutenant Reed brought his flying boat to a landing after the plane's observer, Gunners Mate 2nd Class J. H. Rodgers, USCG, spotted the survivors. Members of the plane crew and the survivors first moved a seaman whose back was broken into the plane and then several seamen who had been burned were placed in the plane. Next came the remainder of the crew.

Thereupon, Lieutenant Reed, with his plane thus loaded far beyond capacity and carrying 600 gallons of gasoline, attempted to take to the air. After much difficulty, the plane cleared the water and "once in the air no difficulty was experienced in picking up speed and in getting the plane in a level attitude. In level flight and stabilizer set full nose down it was still necessary to apply forward yoke pressure," Lieutenant Reed said in his report.

Other members of the plane's crew were: Ens. V. C. Tully, USCG, co-pilot; Mechanics, Aviation Machinists Mate 1st

Class J. E. Howarth; Aviation Machinists Mate 1st Class D. C. Danford; and Radioman 1st Class B. A. Lynn, USCG.

### Commandant Visits

Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, was in New York this week where he conferred with Rear Adm. Stanley V. Parker, USCG, in charge of port security measures on the Atlantic Coast, and with Rear Adm. Edward J. Marquart, Third Naval District commander. He also spoke with Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN, commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

### Examination Figures

Coast Guard Headquarters this week reported that approximately 2300 young men took the entrance examination for appointment to the new class at the Coast Guard Academy, from which number 150 have been appointed.

### Nomination Confirmed

The nomination of Comdr. Ellis Reed-Hill (temporary captain, USCG) to be a permanent captain has been confirmed by the Senate. Captain Reed-Hill heads the Public Relations Division at Coast Guard Headquarters.

### Receives Commission

Richard W. (Rube) Marquard, famous major league baseball pitcher whose professional career spans the years 1908-1926, has been commissioned a lieutenant (Jg) in the Coast Guard Reserve. He will probably be stationed at Curtis Bay Training Station, Md.

to pay as accrued or were offered to them under the old act. In addition it carries over the administration of the old act until cadets appointed thereunder have been integrated into the new system.

Section 15, disposes, by repeal or amendment of all acts or parts of acts relating to naval aviation cadets, which are reenacted in the same or different form in the proposed bill where necessary or desirable.

## Calendar of Legislation

### BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 2664. By Sen. Brooks, of Ill. Providing uniform allowance for National Guard officers.

H. R. 7401. By Rep. Collins, of Miss. Providing that enlisted members of armed forces shall receive furlough at government expense each 6 months.

S. 2670. By Sen. Reynolds, of N. C. (Also H. R. 7414, by Rep. May of Ky.) Controlling State Guards.

H. R. 7416. By Rep. Ramsay, of W. Va. Providing a means of voting for service personnel. Reported to House; passed by House.

H. R. 7424. By Rep. Bland, of Va. Amending and clarifying laws relating to seamen on War Shipping Administration vessels.

H. R. 7421. By Rep. Vinson, of Ga. Authorizing transportation of dependents and effects of Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel transferred under secret orders.

H. R. 7419. By Rep. Vinson of Ga. Authorizing \$974,634,000 in Navy public works. Reported by House Naval Comte.; passed by House.

### ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. R. 5095. Amending Civilian Pilot Act to permit training of aviation technicians and mechanics. Sent to President.

H. R. 7304. Prohibiting payment of contingent fees for services in connection with the procurement of government contracts. Passed by House.

H. R. 7312. Increasing by \$900,000,000 amount authorized for defense housing. Reported by House Public Buildings & Grounds Committee.

S. 2456. Navy medals bill. Passed by House, amended.

S. 2368. Medical statements on discharge. Passed by House, to President.

H. R. 5266. Amending Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission act. Passed by House.

S. 2026. Permitting posthumous appointments and promotions in armed forces. Passed by House, to President.

H. R. 6807. Creating Women's Reserve in Navy. Sent to President.

H. R. 7364. Navy aviation cadet law. Reported by House Naval Comte.; passed by House.

H. R. 6818. Temporary promotion of Coast and Geodetic Survey officers. Reported by Sen. Commerce Comte.

H. J. Res. 246. Authorizing Maritime Commission to sell two merchant vessels to Ireland. Reported by Sen. Commerce Comte.

H. R. 7319. Appropriations for War Shipping Administration, War Production Board and other war agencies. Sent to President.

H. R. 7140. Additional pay for submarine

service. Reported by House Naval Comte.; passed by House.

S. 2508. Establishing four additional warrant specialties in Navy. Reported by House Naval Comte.; passed by House.

S. 2404. Creating new Army medals. Signed by President.

H. R. 7242. Allowing pay of rank for Medical Administrative Corps officers promoted above captain. Signed by President.

H. R. 7282. Permitting Disabled American Veterans to enroll veterans of present war. Signed by President.

## Navy Bond Campaign Successful

A victory rally in front of the Navy Department building in Washington yesterday celebrated the successful completion of the Navy's "Fighting Dollar Days Campaign" during which the war bond payroll reservation plan was extended to 90 per cent of the civilian employees in Washington, whose bond allotments average 10.2 per cent of their gross pay.

The Navy thereby realized the goal its bond officials had set at the outset of the 10-day campaign. In recognition of this accomplishment and to express officially the gratification of the Navy for the civilians' spirited participation, Secretary Knox and Under Secretary Ralph A. Bard spoke yesterday at the victory celebration. Under Secretary Bard was introduced by Capt. Gerald A. Eubank, SC, USNR, Coordinator, War Bonds, under whose direction the campaign was extended.

Bond officials said this week that 10,650 employees were added to the payroll reservation plan during the campaign, bringing the total in Washington to 15,150 employees who are allotting money for war bonds each pay day. They are investing \$3,072,000 a year in bonds.

The campaign in Washington was a part of a general payroll reservation under supervision of an Interdepartmental Committee, headed by Rear Adm. Charles C. Conard, SC, USN-Ret. It is recalled that it was he who set up the payroll reservation plan in the Navy Department, first government agency to utilize this procedure in sale of its bonds.

Meanwhile, it is reported that employees of the Naval shore establishment throughout the country were buying bonds at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year, with this rate expected to be still further increased.

Navy bond officials state that when the payroll reservation plan is extended to personnel afloat, it is anticipated sales of bonds will be between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 annually.

Highest percentage participation in the Navy "Fighting Dollar Days Campaign" was recorded in the Secretary's Office, where 95.6 per cent of the employees subscribed. While they allocated 11.2 per cent of their gross pay, that office was behind the Office of Naval Communications and Office of The Judge Advocate General, where employees directed that 11.6 and 11.4 per cent of their salaries be used for bond purchases.

## Enlisted Marines Commissioned

The Marine Corps this week announced the additional promotion of 33 non-commissioned officers to the rank of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Of these, 32 were from the 2nd Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, and the 33d, Richard C. Zielke, was from the 14th Naval District.

The list follows:

Edmund J. Anderson	Thomas A. Hardwick
George Azud	James L. Jones
Charles J. Bailey	K. W. Kennedy
Richard S. Baldwin	Charles J. Komaiko
William S. Bell	Maurice P. LeComte
John H. Brown	Leslie Menconi
Thomas A. Burns	Donald V. Nahrang
Gerald W. Clark	Wallace E. Nygren
Richard M. Cook	R. L. Offenbacher
Harold T. Clemens	Tom B. Barlett
B. N. Erickson	Albert J. Rach
Clair V. Finn	Charles M. Selfried
E. P. Freeman, Jr.	Norman K. Thomas
Gordon O. Frank	Harry M. Weakley
Robert G. Fritch	Duane V. Wedeman
John R. Gallagher	John V. C. Young

## Army Bond Sales

Finance Department officials told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week that the War Department's war bond program is making rapid progress. They pointed out that more than 1,000,000 payroll reservation applications have already been submitted.



## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

It is officially and privately admitted that the country is facing its gravest threat of inflation. To counter it, the Secretary of the Treasury is pleading with the Senate Finance Committee to add \$2½ billions to the \$6.3 billion tax bill passed by the House, the addition to come from heavier income and corporation taxes, joint returns by married couples, and abolition of tax exemption for state and municipal bonds; and the President is contemplating either a Message to Congress, or an executive order, if he have the power, to stabilize wages and to expand the ceiling on prices. Mr. Morgenthau told the Committee the Treasury would spend \$77 billions for war purposes during the current year, and of this sum borrowings of \$53 billions would have to be made. A White House Conference of Management and Labor agreed upon a statement reaffirming their "unity of purpose and action," which, however, only went to the point of stabilizing wages through existing machinery and without interference by the OPA or other agencies. As this will accomplish little if anything, the President is constrained to take action since Congress, which is jittery over the coming elections, is not disposed to enact legislation.

Concerning the Senate Committee is the inflationary aspect of bank absorption of additional billions of government bonds. Mr. Morgenthau testified the Treasury has not yet reached its goal of \$12 billions through the sale of voluntary stamp and war bonds. When this is subtracted from the deficit, \$41 billions will have to be raised. It is intended to gather as much of this sum as possible from Life Insurance Companies, saving banks, investors, trust funds and fiduciaries, but admittedly a large portion will have to be taken by the banks. Senator Taft insisted that the sale of \$30 billions to commercial banks would destroy any hope of curbing inflation, despite anything the Office of Price Administration might do.

That Office is greatly concerned over rising costs and particularly the shortage of beef, veal and pork in the eastern states, the latter due to the fact that no ceiling has been placed on prices of live cattle and hogs, and the packers are unable to meet government prices on cuts without great loss. Consideration is being given to the advisability of imposing such ceilings, but there is unwillingness to do anything of the kind because of the farm vote. As showing the power of the Farm Bloc, the Senate with only nine members present, passed a bill creating an independent agency empowered to direct the manufacture of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol, and the House is about to take like action. The President will disapprove the measure, but it is contended there are enough votes for it to enact it over his veto. Mr. Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, is complaining that such an enactment would bring about mean abandonment of single control of production, which, under the authority of the President, he has established. The President has signed the Agricultural Appropriation bill granting the Agricultural Department \$805 millions for its expenses during the current fiscal year. Included in that bill are the provisions authorizing the sale for feed of 125 million bushels of wheat and corn at below parity prices, and permitting hundred per cent parity loans upon the seven major crops. The limitation upon the sale of grain for feed will mean that huge quantities will remain to rot in warehouses, and the loan authority has an inflationary feature which economists fear, aside from the prospect that the Government, because of default, will have to take over more produce. Gratifying to the New Deal is the appropriation in the bill authorizing the construction of a pipe line and a barge canal across Florida. It will be recalled that the latter was bitterly fought and rejected some years ago by Congress, but Senator Pepper, an ardent New Dealer, kept fighting for it, and his efforts at last have been crowned with success.

## Designate Beneficiary

The Senate has adopted the bill, S. 2498 allowing officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army to have alternate beneficiaries who will receive six months' pay should he pass away after his principal heir has died and before he had designated another heir-at-law.

## Donate Ambulance to Army

Col. Eugene B. Waler, CAC, commanding officer of Ft. Totten, N. Y., last week accepted and dedicated an ambulance donated by the Associated Bedding Manufacturers of Greater New York.

## Obituaries

(Continued from Page 1336)

Militaire, presented by the President of Haiti.

Capt. George Barney Wright, USN-Ret., died 16 July at his home at Orwell, Vt.

Captain Wright was born in Fergus Falls, Minn., on 8 March, 1883, and graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1902. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret McLane Parsons Wright, and three children, William P. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Charles D. Wright.

Last rites for Capt. Lewis Mesherry, USA-Ret., who died in San Francisco, Calif., 4 June 1942, were held in the Chapel at the Presidio of San Francisco. Honorary pallbearers included Peter B. Kyne, Mayor Ross, Capt. Henry Blackstone, Col. William F. Herringshaw, Brig. Gen. B. J. Giles, Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur, Capt. Ross Culp, Walter B. Walsh, Tone Gray, Rear Adm. G. W. Bauer, and John A. McGee, USNR-Ret.

Capt. Mesherry was in active Army service for 20 years, serving on the Mexican border and overseas in the first world war. Twelve years ago he retired and later reorganized the Army and Navy Club of San Francisco, and, at the time of his death, was Secretary-Treasurer and Managing Director of the Club. He was a member of the Scabbard and Blade, and was vice chairman of the San Francisco Navy League Association.

Capt. Mesherry is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret J. Mesherry, 2083 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, and a daughter, Louise MacArthur Mesherry.

Funeral services and interment were held at Arlington National Cemetery for Col. William A. Carleton, USA-Ret., who died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 July 1942.

Colonel Carleton was born in Canada on 3 Aug. 1870. He began his military career as a captain of the 13th Minnesota Infantry on 7 May 1898, and was mustered out in Oct. 1899. On 2 Feb. 1901, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of Infantry, USA, and was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps in the grade of Captain 3 March 1911. He was promoted to grade of major in March 1916, and to Lt. col. (temp.) in Aug. 1917, and in Nov. 1918, he was appointed to temporary grade of colonel, having been reassigned to the Infantry in March 1918. He was promoted to the permanent grade of colonel 30 June 1927 and was retired in April, 1929.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Harriet F. Carleton, Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Ch. Aldred A. Pruden, USA-Ret., commanding officer of the Chaplains School at Ft. Monroe, Va., during the World War, died on 9 July at Ft. Monroe hospital. He was 76 years of age.

Chaplain Pruden served in the Spanish-American War, and after two years' service in the civilian ministry, he entered the Regular Army in 1901. He served continuously until his retirement in 1922 as a lieutenant colonel.

Of him, the Newport News, Va., *Times-Herald* says editorially: "The church, the Army and churchmanship in general will thank God for his rich contributions and find a high example in his life and works."

## MERCHANT MARINE

## Merchant Marine

Sinkings of United Nations vessels "have greatly exceeded new construction," despite its tremendous impetus, the War Shipping Administration reveals in an announcement which states that future bottoms will be reserved entirely for import and export cargoes "essential to the prosecution of the war."

In announcing limitation of shipping space to essential war materials, the administration added: "It can be stated that no essential military cargoes have been left on pliers because of lack of ships. The War Shipping Administration has been able, by radical conversion of our shipping resources to war operations, to meet the necessarily exacting requirements of our armed forces."

It is to be noted that the announcement refers to United Nations vessels, and therefore it is clear that the War Shipping Administration was referring not only to losses of United States ships. The War Shipping Administration said:

"While construction in American shipyards is breaking all records, sinkings of United Nations ships through enemy action and marine casualties have greatly exceeded new construction."

"Construction of new merchant tonnage in Great Britain continues within the limits of its available supply of labor and materials, but the volume is not large. The great bulk of new shipping must come from American yards, supplemented by the production of Canadian yards, which turn out a relatively small tonnage compared to the United States."

## Seek Experienced Seamen

Capt. Edward Macauley, Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration and a member of the United States Maritime Commission, said this week in a radio interview over the Blue Network that there is a pressing need for men with sea experience to return to the sea in order to man the new fleet of Liberty Ships and other vessels composing the American merchant marine.

"There is a definite shortage of trained seamen," Captain Macauley said. "This shortage is due in part to the fact that we have lost a good many skilled seamen to other industries and to the armed services, and in part due to the tremendous wartime expansion of our merchant shipping."

Captain Macauley stressed the heroic role merchant marine seamen are playing in carrying essential cargoes to fighting fronts throughout the world, and said that they were not shrinking from signing up again even after having ships torpedoed from under them.

Asked what was the reaction of seamen to torpedoing, Captain Macauley said:

"That question is best answered by the men themselves. Hundreds have been asked it when they were wet and cold from long exposure in lifeboats—asked when they lay wounded and burned in hospital beds. Almost invariably their reply is 'Ship out again.' In my opinion, these words deserve to rank with the defenses of the great sea fighters of history—Nelson and Perry would recognize their ring. Certainly they express as well as any I've heard the dogged determination we need to win the war."

## Army Uniform Allowance

Legislation to provide a \$150 uniform allowance for National Guard officers below rank of major who have been inducted into the active federal service since passage of the induction resolution, 27 Aug. 1940, has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Brooks, of Ill.

Mr. Brooks' bill, S. 2664, provides: "That officers appointed in the National Guard of the United States who have been ordered into the active military service of the United States pursuant to the Act of 27 Aug. 1940 as commissioned officers below the rank of major, shall be entitled to an allowance of \$150 for uniforms and equipment."

Senator Brooks' bill called further attention to omissions of the uniform allowance bill passed recently, as that

measure also failed to provide a uniform allowance for newly appointed warrant officers of the Army.

A bill to authorize payment of the \$150 allowance to personnel appointed warrant officers (junior grade) since 27 Sept. 1941 has been introduced in the House by Representative May, of Ky., chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

However, action on this bill is being delayed while members of the committee are consulting with representatives of the War Department as to advisability of rewriting the present uniform allowance law to clarify its complicated provisions and perhaps open its benefits to warrant officers and nurses. The question of an allowance for National Guard officers may also be considered during the conference.

## U. S. M. A. Finance Officer

Col. Benjamin L. Jacobson, FD, on duty at Third Corps Area Headquarters, Baltimore, Md., has been assigned as finance officer at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

## Status of Promotion

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since 16 July 1941

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel: Willis J. Tack, Inf., No. 248. Vacancies: Senior Lt. Col.—Edward L. N. Glas, Col. No. 249.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.: Thomas H. Nixon, Ord. D., No. 338.

Last promotion to the grade of Major: Harold V. Roberts, Inf., No. 211.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain: Harold R. Everman, Inf., No. 232.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.: William J. Penly, CE, No. 300.

## Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. Gerald W. Fitzgerald, VC, temporary Colonel, AUS) promoted to Colonel, VC. Capt. Austin T. Getz, VC (temporary Major, AUS) promoted to Major, VC.

## Warrant Officers

115 on the eligible list to be warrant officers. Appointments have been made through George Zane.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leader (White). Appointments have been made through John M. Baldelli.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leader (Colored). Appointments have been made through Harry H. Hollowell.

5 Warrant Officers discharged for the purpose of accepting active duty.

## War Program

(Continued from First Page)

After the period of active service, whatever its length, the selectee would be discharged to the reserves. Here again an element of uncertainty appears, in regard to length of service. On a basis of 1,000,000 new recruits a year, five years in the reserve should give the nation a sufficient reservoir of organized men with power, Mr. Wadsworth feels. Of course in real emergency, those who have completed their reserve service could be recalled under a new general selective service act, if that step should become necessary.

One of the biggest problems, Representative Wadsworth maintains, is the organization of the reserve.

"We must work out plans to place them in fully-equipped units which will be maintained ready at all times for an emergency. There is no point in training a lot of men and then turning them loose and forgetting them," he stated.

Mr. Wadsworth pointed out that the National Defense Act provided for 27 reserve divisions but, except for the officers, these units existed only on paper when the present emergency began. These units could be kept filled with reservists.

Another possibility is the National Guard leaders, when the original selective service act was passed, and it was planned to release men after a year's service, urged that the reservists serve their reserve period in guard units. The guard need accept only trained men, they pointed out, its efficiency could be increased immensely. Actually, due to the turnover in the National Guard, much of the time of every unit was spent in giving basic training to new recruits.



## Jane's Fighting Ships

In their comprehensive review of the world's naval program, the editors of *Jane's Fighting Ships, 1941*, declare the United States has undertaken the most extensive one in history.

The battleship program includes six 45,000-ton and five 58,000-ton vessels either under construction or being laid down. Six months ago the first of a class of six battle cruisers (the Alaska) was laid down, representing radically new designs in fighting ships which will reply to Japan's challenge.

A new type of American ship is the "escort aircraft carrier," which is a merchant vessel converted into an aircraft carrier within two months. Our Navy is believed, says the year-book, to have under construction 115 destroyers of 2,000 tons, and many additional ones of 1,700 tons. There are said to be 67 new U. S. submarines on the ways.

The book says 353 British fighting ships, totalling about three-quarters of a million tons, have been sunk in this war which has seen about 800 naval vessels of all nations sunk so far.

Japan's paper strength was extensive, says the book, but exactly how far the Japanese have gone with it is unknown. The empire had five 40,000-ton battleships either completed or nearing completion, says the report. Nothing definite is known about them. Other ships dating many years back were the Nagato and Mutsu (35,000 tons), the Ise and Hyuga (30,000 tons), the battleships Huseo and Yamato (30,000 tons), which completes Japan's up-to-date battleships. The Kongō, Hiei, Haruna, Kiritima were built in 1912 and 1913, and have been used as training ships. Japan may have some pocket battleships of 12,000 to 15,000 tons, but they are secretive about these.

At the beginning of 1941, Japan was credited with seven aircraft carriers, 12 first-class cruisers, approximately 23 second-class cruisers, and about 120 destroyers and torpedo-boats. That country is believed to have been only experimenting with a few two-man submarines which were sunk in battles at Pearl Harbor and in Australasia.

Germany probably has about 600 submarines and is not believed to have done much to restore its losses in capital ships. Italy has lost about half its fleet in the war and there is little likelihood of its having replaced any.

## Navy Aviators' Promotion

(Continued from First Page)

of rear admiral, the increases will extend vertically in the usual proportions throughout the entire Naval aviation organization.

The Navy Department will announce specific promotions as they occur. Announcement of the air promotions policy followed closely press criticism which noted that none of the top-ranking officers who hold active sea commands is an air officer.

It was noted that while Army aviators are promoted under a separate promotion policy from other Army officers, naval aviators—and 30,000 of them are to be trained annually—are promoted under the same regulations as to pertain to all the other Navy officers.

With the number of aircraft carriers in operation certain to be increased, it becomes evident also that higher rank for naval aviators who must by law command these vessels is necessary.

This, the Navy has considered and its announcement this week is its solution.

The Army, faced with the handling of a similar expansion of its Air Forces, has assured that air officers shall command their units by separate promotion laws, and has insured that its over-all strategy, tactics and administration will include representative of the airman's viewpoint by making its Deputy chief of staff an aviator and providing that one half of the War Department General Staff shall be aviators. So rapid has been Air Force promotion that the standing joke in the Army today is a sign supposed to have been displayed in an officers' club, which reads: "No drinks served to lieutenant colonels of the Air Force under 21 years of age who are not accompanied by their parents."

## The "Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief"

Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret., new "chief of staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy" is 67 years old.

He has had a brilliant naval career and stands high in the respect of the Army as well as the Navy. In the diplomatic field, too, he has received praise for his handling of diplomatic relations with Vichy. As Chief of Naval Operations from 2 Jan. 1937 to 1 Aug. 1939, he won praise for his efficient management of the Navy. During that time, as Army men stated this week, the "Army's relations with the Navy were particularly warm because of his understanding of Army problems." He commands "the highest respect of both Army and Navy." Admiral Leahy has served as chief of two Navy Bureaus, the Bureau of Ordnance and the Bureau of Navigation. He has been a sea man, too, having served as commander of the Battle Force, after earlier duty in many other important fleet assignments.



The caliber of his work as Chief of Naval Operations is well evidenced by the tenor of his reports while in that post. He became CNO on 2 Jan. 1937 when the fiscal year 1937 was one-half gone. By 30 June 1938 he had served a full fiscal year in that post, and in his annual report, he declared:

"Sea power today includes naval aviation as an arm of the fleet. The air arm of the Navy has been brought to a high state of efficiency in comparison with the naval air force of any foreign power. Naval aviation is designed, developed, and trained to accompany the fleet wherever it may be required to go. A very satisfactory condition of co-ordination between ship-based aircraft, patrol planes, and surface units, has been gained; thereby greatly increasing the efficiency and power of the fleet. . . .

"The high command has given careful attention to new doctrines and methods with a view to a thorough test before their adoption. A homogeneous fleet with the coordination of every unit is the ultimate aim."

One year later in his report for the fiscal year 1939, he had this to say:

"While the Naval Policy of the United States is defensive, it is imperative in the event that war is forced upon us that we limit

the damage from an enemy to a minimum and that our fleet bring the enemy to terms as quickly as possible and at a safe distance from our shores. If peace cannot be preserved our broad naval strategy must be offensive and the U. S. Fleet should engage and defeat the enemy fleet wherever it can be brought to action. To accomplish this mission, our Navy must be sufficiently strong in every essential element and it must be adequately trained. . . .

"It is emphasized that the present authorized building program of ships and planes and the naval air bases authorized should be pushed to completion at the earliest practicable date. A program of construction of the other air, destroyer, and submarine bases recommended by the Heppburn Board should be inaugurated at an early date."

A summary of Admiral Leahy's service record follows:

Admiral Leahy began his long and distinguished Naval career when he entered the Academy in 1893, being graduated in 1897. He saw sea service during the Spanish-American War, and later during the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Uprising.

Chronologically, his duties followed thusly: 1904—Survived an attack of yellow fever while aboard the USS Boston stationed in Panama.

1907—Instructor at the Academy in the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

1909—Navigator of the USS California.

1911—Fleet Ordnance Officer of the Pacific Fleet.

1912—Chief of Staff of the Naval Forces in Nicaragua.

1913—Bureau of Navigation, as Detail Officer.

1915—In command of the Despatch Gunboat Dolphin.

1917—Executive officer of the USS Nevada of the Atlantic Fleet.

1918—Commander of the USS Princess Matoka, troop ship. Awarded Navy Cross.

Following the World War he served as Director of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performances in the Navy Department until 1921, when he assumed command of the USS St. Louis, flag ship for the Naval Detachment in Turkish waters. Later that year, he commanded the flagship of Mine Squadron One of the Atlantic Fleet, and in 1922, was made Commander, Control Force. His service then continues as follows:

1923-1926—Director of the Officer Personnel Division, Bureau of Navigation.

1927—Commanded the USS New Mexico in Pacific.

1927-1931—Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance with rank of rear admiral.

1931—Commander of the Destroyers of the United States Fleet, also Destroyers, Scouting Force.

1933—Member of a board on the reorganization of the Navy Department.

1933—Appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

1935—Commander Battleships, Battle Force, with rank of vice admiral.

1936—Commander of the Battle Force with rank of admiral.

1937-1939—Chief of Naval Operations.

1939—Governor of Puerto Rico.

1940—Ambassador to France. (Vichy).

much of the work of the joint Army-Navy command is the reconciliation of differences rather than the planning of broad joint operations. Against this belief is the obvious fact of the coordination of all services in the Battle of Midway. At any rate many in official circles are hailing the Leahy appointment as the first step to a unified high command of the Army and Navy.

Since the President is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and Admiral Leahy becomes his "Chief of Staff," it is obvious that the Services have taken a sizeable step toward a single command.

In addition to serving as a clearing house for recommendations submitted by the Army Chief of Staff, the CINCUS and other military and naval leaders of the United States and its allies, Admiral Leahy will have many duties delegated to him by the President, and probably will sit in on many joint Army and Navy conferences.

Admiral Leahy's appointment came as a surprise to the Services and to the nation generally, although the President a week before had intimated that he had an important job for the admiral. Aside from the President, the Admiral, General Marshall and Admiral King, only a few others could have known of the contemplated move.

It may well be that the clarification of Admiral Leahy's exact duties will come from the President in the form of specific duties assigned from time to time.

## Airlines Given Giant Job

For the next five months nine of the nation's biggest airlines are to have all their carrying ingenuities tested to the limit. Such is the word that comes from Brig. Gen. Harold L. George, AAF, commanding general of the Air Transport Command.

He announced on 20 July that he had called these air leaders to Washington and put up to them this gigantic task; that they were given a week to work it out; but he confidently predicted—and men like Edward Gorrell and Eddie Rick-enbacker bore him out—that they would undertake the task and turn out a job that would even surprise him.

The airlines will carry out the expansion without its affecting their present commercial schedules, which are to be continued under the private management of the companies. What General George did was to ask them to undertake vastly greater operations immediately to take care of gigantic air transportation problems. Their routes will be strengthened and extended, carrying personnel, materiel, and mail in both hemispheres.

In fact, under this extension, the Air Transport Command will increase its system of switching routes for airliners belonging to these companies. If it wants to divert cargoes to any spot on the globe, it will do so without the flicker of an eyelash.

What is more, greater numbers of aircraft will be assigned to the lines, beginning in August.

Asked about the suggestion of Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, that nine of the country's shipyards be turned into production of 5,000 giant aerial freighters a year, General George declared it was something worth considering but did not pursue the thought beyond a few words.

"We need organizations like the airlines and you would be surprised if you knew how wholeheartedly we are getting their cooperation," he said. "The United Nations have their battlefields in all parts of the world, and to those parts we are sending these private airliners that are chartered by the United States. When vital supplies are needed, we supply them by air."

"I believe we will get united support. They always have accorded this assistance and they seem more anxious today to carry on."

"Understand, we will not take over any company so long as it helps us to the limit—and if you could know how they have worked with us in the past there would not seem any chance for that to happen."

"We will continue to control the airlines while they will be in charge of the operations. Thousands of jobs will be open for men in this country who form links in their chain of accomplishments. They will receive all help possible from the Flying Command, and they have the facilities of corraling the workers to handle the jobs in all parts of the globe."

The aircraft assigned to them will carry the insignia of the AAF Air Transport Command.

Those participating in this enlarged network are: American Airlines, Inc., Braniff Airlines, Inc., Eastern Airlines, Inc., Northeast Airlines, Inc., Northwest Airlines, Inc., Pan-American Airways, Inc., Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., United Airlines Transport Corporation, and Western Airlines, Inc. Other carriers later will enter this service.

## Jaundice Epidemic in Army

Secretary Stimson revealed at his press conference yesterday that there have been the total of 28,505 cases of jaundice in the Army here and abroad since 1 Jan. 1942, but there have been only 62 deaths or one in 461 cases.

## Navy Officer Change

Capt. Chester G. Mayo (SC), USN, Supply Department, Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., has been transferred to the duty as Supply Officer, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa. He will be succeeded by his assistant, Capt. Ray C. Sanders (SC), USN.

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